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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Farm States Beg Roosevelt

British Cabinet Plans Fight

Henry Ford Gets Clean Bill

Malta's Troubles Start Anew

Prof. Moley Warns Litvinoff

Rustling Uses Rubber Tires

THE distressed farming states of the middle West carry their fight for increased farm prices to Washington. The Governors of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota urge upon President Roosevelt demands recently formulated by a farmers' conference at Des Moines. Their plan calls for the fixing of prices at Chicago on a basis of cost of production plus a margin of profit to the farmer. No clear-cut scheme for enforcing the higher prices is brought by the determined Governors, but as they talk milk is being dumped, cheese factories blown up, and farm trucks turned back on western roads. Living prices and how to get them—Even for that problem there must exist a right answer.

* * *

¶ Britain's Nationalist Government prepares to meet the adverse showing of many by-elections. The Opposition's gains in England and Wales now spread to Scotland. Prime Minister MacDonald retains Kilmarnock in a three-cornered fight, but with a majority cut from 21,803 to 12,577. The Opposition has taken four parliamentary seats and 206 municipal election seats from the Government. So the Cabinet plans, when Parliament opens Tuesday, a vigorous statement on European affairs—Public opinion must be reversed or disaster may loom.

* * *

¶ Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, gets a clean bill of health from his recent antagonist the National Recovery Administration. Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of NRA's Labor Board, says the Ford plants are unquestionably complying with the collective bargaining provision of the Recovery Act. Since the Ford Company's assurance that reports on hours and wages would be forthcoming as due, this was the big point that remained. Ford is eligible for Government contracts—Somehow the public has felt all through that he was eligible for its confidence.

* * *

¶ Malta is brought under direct British rule by dismissal of the Nationalist Government. The British Colonial Office charges the Maltese ministers with attempting to make Italian the prevailing language in schools and political employ, in evasion of the regulations of last year. The contest is really with the Roman Catholic Church. The British are carrying on a campaign waged through the centuries in many states—They want definite separation of church and state.

* * *

¶ France sees the new Cabinet face Parliament by hoisting a signal that the franc is in peril. Premier Sarraut declares francs are being withdrawn from banks and that the sale of treasury bonds is diminishing. A billion francs have vanished from the Bank of France in two weeks. He pleads for confidence and drastic reduction of expenses—The people, he says, must sacrifice for a time.

* * *

¶ The American people have developed a genuine friendship for Russia, will welcome diplomatic relations, but will tolerate no nonsense from the Third Internationale. Thus is Maxim Litvinoff informed and warned by Prof. Raymond Moley in an open letter in his new magazine Today. The approaching Soviet official is told he must not be deceived by a few radicals in eastern cities, and that the best money his country ever spent in propaganda was in paying its debts. The Third Internationale, says Moley, can't teach Americans because it doesn't understand them—And Bolshevik philosophy was never developed to meet American needs.

* * *

¶ Manchuria continues to afford Japan much concern. Japan finds itself accused at Geneva of having pushed Manchurian farmers into the growing of enormous quantities of opium, with the result that the Opium Advisory Committee demands an inquiry and asks supervision of all opium shipments. Japan withdraws all its troops from the demilitarized zone in China, and Peiping believes this is to prepare for possible trouble with Russia in Manchuria. Japan backs its Manchoukuo policy relentlessly—But that policy has never paid the dividends expected.

* * *

¶ Chicago, packing center, sees cattle thieving tried on a brand new scale. Seven modern cattle rustlers in automobiles watched the roads leading to the Windy City, kidnaped the drivers of cattle trucks rolling to market, drove the stolen cattle to a farm in Wisconsin, later sold them. The seven were bold, bad men who simply used gasoline motive power to duplicate the audacious tricks of the one-time western rustlers who often grew rich through sale of cattle thus acquired. But the old stuff doesn't exactly fit the new times—The seven bold, bad men are in jail awaiting heavy sentences.

Der, Die and Das Dot World Map

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

FOREIGNERS learning German who have struggled valiantly with "Der, die, das," the three genders of the definite article, must not be surprised if in future they meet this combination, not only in grammar, but in geography also.

For a geographer has recently announced that his "researches" have shown that all three exist in the world outside Germany. "Der" is a town of 3000 inhabitants, on the Nile, in Upper Egypt; "Die" is a somewhat larger town, on the Drôme, a tributary of the Rhone, southwest of Grenoble; while "Das" is an island in the southern section of the Persian Gulf.

Milk Marketing Factions at Odds On Federal Code

Adams Criticizes Rise in Price as Unjustified for Fair Profit

Failure of coöperatives to coöperate now results in a federal dairy code that penalizes the business man for his efforts to promote efficiency and economy in marketing milk, according to a charge made today by Mr. Charles F. Adams, vice-president of First National Stores.

Almost simultaneously, Mr. Adams's attack rebounds upon his own organization, as members of the New England Milk Producers' Association insist that the code was forced on dairymen because such organizations as Bellows Falls Creameries, supplying First National Stores, held off on a local plan of stabilization.

In this respect, the factions are at loggerheads again over the entry of the Federal Government into the picture at the invitation of the majority of producers.

Mr. Adams's organization is probably unique in that it represents equally the producer and distributor. What this group can do with flexibility, others do not hope to do. But the problems now coming to a head are the cut-and-dried ones that have disturbed the dairy industry for years. In federal intervention, many envisage stabilization.

Waste in Distribution

The reasons Mr. Adams is opposed to the code are the same as those that kept him from previously joining hands with other milk producing organizations of New England. They set the prices for milk to the consumer at higher levels than he feels are justified.

That First National Stores is not only able but willing to keep the price of milk down to 10 cents, and still make a profit, is cited by Mr. Adams as a reflection on other systems of distributing milk that eat up the profits before they reach the farmer.

Asked if under the code he could not pass along an even larger profit to his farmers and thus further help to increase farmers' purchasing power, Mr. Adams declared that the farmers associated with Bellows Falls Creameries do not need more profits.

He supported this statement by adding that Bellows Falls farmers received something like $250,000 more in profits last year than any similar group in New England.

"This has been made possible," he said, "by savings in the processing of milk and in strong merchandising methods."

Where Price Rise Goes

"The consumer," Mr. Adams declared, "believes that his money is going to help the farmer. I do not know what his reaction might be if he realized that most of the price rise flows into the coffers of distributors who do not even keep track of their distributing costs."

Reached today at his Northampton residence, Mr. Charles N. Norris, head of the dairy committee of the State Farm Bureau, insisted on a proper trial for the code.

"New England has shown," he said, "its inability to work out of the dairy dilemma unaided. A lot of mistakes have been made," he said. "The need of a code is urgent. If, at the end of a month, we find the code is unreasonable, it can be changed. The mistake would be in holding off when the Government has volunteered its coöperation."

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Things Present

You have heard the talk about industry itself taking over the regulatory features of the NRA. A timely discussion of the issues involved will be found in the first editorial.

Turn to the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, and see how our friends in Austria live—and what they eat.

Students of the Bible should not miss "The Influence of the English Bible," on the Home Forum page.

Another Letter Puzzle is published today. The number of winners of previous puzzles has so far exceeded our available space that the names can no longer be published. Make the puzzle a family game. See who finds the largest number. Inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, another article in the important Leisure series, and the weekly World News Map.

Sordid Story Of Bank Abuse Brings Action

Chase Bank Disclosures Provide Ammunition for Legislation

Has Extensive Effect

Next Congress Is Felt Sure to Pass Radical Laws to Purify Banking

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—No more devastating indictment of recent Wall Street banking practices could have been drawn than current disclosures before the Senate Banking Committee, and as such they are being used to strengthen the Administration's hand for radical changes all down the line.

Among the undiscriminating public the discredit of certain actions of big stock market and bank heads is being applied to the financial world generally, and undoubtedly it brings popular support to all sorts of unrelated financial moves by Mr. Roosevelt, even moderating the general suspicion of his new gold move. The Administration recognizes this and is pressing the exposure all the harder on this account.

The damning charge of "social irresponsibility" has been brought against some of the biggest financial executives in America, and there is no question that it has been sustained in a wave of national indignation.

Record Is an Ugly One

In the past week it has been shown that the head of the world's biggest bank organized dummy corporations in Canada to reduce income taxes; that he "played the markets" in the securities of his own bank; that he sold his bank's shares short before the Wall Street crash; boosted his own salary at a time when he was recommending cuts for labor, and that he used his office and position not only in his own bank, but on other directorates, to personal advantage.

It does not matter that his acts were probably legal, in the strict sense. From the public's viewpoint, that fact makes the indignation only greater. The code of morality of the financial world seems to have been exposed, and seems to show that actions were tolerated and excused so long as they were legal, which could not for a minute be admitted by men who felt any shred of social responsibility in their guardianship of great wealth.

The effect of this revelation on the politics of the day is considerable. Wall Street had started a back fire against the new securities act, but it is thought likely to get nowhere in view of the new revelations. A campaign was organized to moderate the law divorcing banks from affiliates, but how can this fail to bog

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Pilot on Bridge Directly Controls Movements of Tug

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A newcomer to London's river is the "Lectro," a diesel-electric tug which is automatically controlled by the navigator on the bridge without the customary intermediate signals to the engine room.

The pilot on the bridge from full-speed ahead can throw over the lever to full speed astern, and the maneuver is automatically carried out. So rapidly, it is claimed, is the automatic change carried out that about one second suffices—far quicker than is possible by the ordinary system of ringing to the engine room.

During the tests carried out on the first appearance of the "Lectro" in the Thames the vessel was sent from full-ahead to full-astern, from full-ahead to stop, and from stop to full-astern, and vice-versa for each of those movements. The value of such a vessel in London's crowded river can hardly be over-estimated it is pointed out.

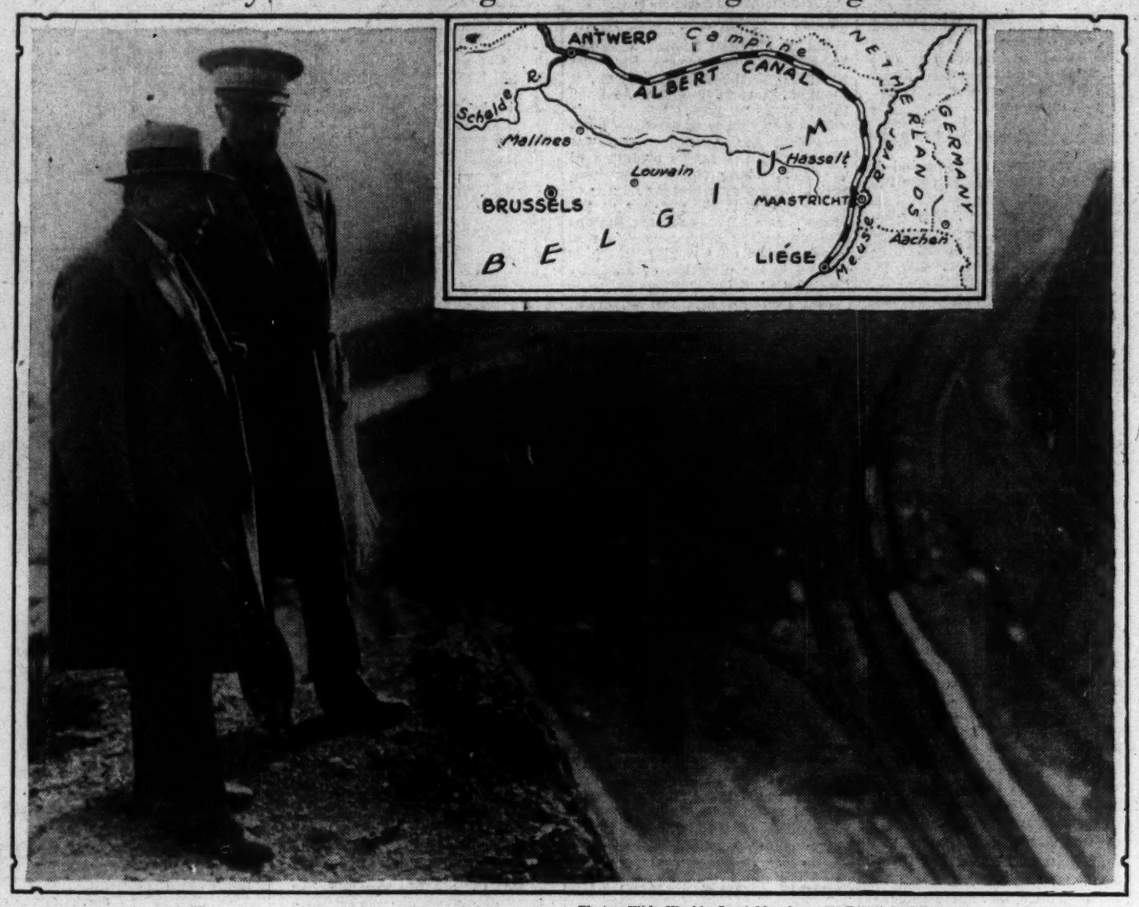
For the engine-room crew the experience is a novel one as it is so cool that radiators are used in cold weather, and stoking is, of course, eliminated. It is claimed that running costs are about one-fifth of steam power.

Ancient London Taxi Doesn't Crush His Hat

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—An ancient taxi which cruised the streets of jolly old London for 14 years has been brought to New York because William H. Hamilton doesn't like to have his hat crushed every time he rides in a cab.

It seems these London cabs are high if nothing else and the one Hamilton brought over is no exception. Compared to the streamlined cars of today it has the appearance of an old-time carriage. Hamilton, former officer of the Guaranty Trust Company, took some friends for a trial spin in Gramercy Park yesterday, and said he was satisfied the cab suited his needs, in addition to giving him plenty of head room. The machine, which was built in 1919, cost Hamilton $37 in London, with ocean freight and import duty bringing the total cost to slightly more than $100.

Royal View of Belgium's Great Engineering Feat



Photo—Wide World. Inset Map by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

King Albert Sees Canal Winding at His Feet

Seven years ago, with inflation at its worst, little Belgium gallantly decided to build one of the world's great canals at a cost of 400,000,000 francs. The new waterway, the Albert Canal, supplementing the great rivers of the Schelde and the Meuse, was actually undertaken in May, 1930. It links up three great trade centers, representing the moving of some 10,000,000 tons a year.

The canal, as the inset map shows, runs from near Liége, the industrial capital of the country, northward via the Dutch industrial center of Maastricht, thence along the Dutch border to the port of Antwerp. On the way it passes through the Campine coal mining area, which is thus able to ship its output to Liége and beyond to the industrial districts of eastern France and Lorraine. Antwerp on the other hand can ship its freights easily to the eastern and southeastern hinterland. Politically the canal is expected to do much to bring the Walloon industrial provinces in closer touch with the Flemish section of the country of which Antwerp is the greatest trading center.

Swope Proposal Stirs Up Hornet's Nest in Industry

NRA Indorsed Plan for Super Trade Board Now Called a Sop

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—American business and industry were in full cry here today after the good old days of independence from government interference. This was the aftermath of the proposal of Mr. Gerard P. Swope, head of the General Electric Company, for the evolution of the NRA into a system involving a greater degree of self-government for industry than the present NRA, but preserving absolute government veto power.

The keynote of the new demand was sounded by Mr. Robert L. Lund, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, who led the way in attacking the Swope plan, declaring that the association would never surrender its autonomy to a super organization of the type proposed by Mr. Swope.

It was taken up by dozens of leaders and representatives of business and industry here who criticized the proposal as a plan to perpetuate Government control over industry and demanded instead that the Government, having organized industry and rescued it from collapse, should now turn it back to the free and unrestrained exercise of its own control.

This sentiment was promptly formalized in a resolution adopted by the Business Advisory and Planning Council of the Department of Commerce, which paid tribute to the accomplishments of the NRA in passing, but ended with significant insistence that business in the future should remain free of "government interference and control" and must be permitted to exercise the initiative and aggressiveness of the past.

In other words the Swope plan,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

British Control in Malta Laid To Inroads of Italian Language

Constitution Suspended by London Colonial Office and Ministry Dismissed—Conditions Recall Vatican's Interference in Island

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3—The Maltese Nationalist Party's stand for a foreign language—Italian in preference to its own—is given here as a reason for the drastic action of the British Colonial Office in suspending the Maltese Constitution and ordering the dismissal of the Ministers, thus bringing the island once again under the direct rule of the British Governor, Gen. Sir David Campbell.

In a statement issued here yesterday the Colonial Office charges that Maltese Ministers are deliberately seeking to evade regulations issued by the British Government last year under which the Maltese language was extended in the elementary schools and at the same time Italian ceased to be taught in the public schools below the secondary grade where, however, it remains compulsory.

Among the Ministry's actions denounced by the British Government in this connection are:

First—Establishment at public expense of special Italian classes in secondary schools for children of elementary school status.

Italian Made Compulsory

Second — Making knowledge of Italian compulsory for admission to various classes and technical courses for which it was previously unnecessary.

Third — Sending increasing numbers of elementary school teachers to Italy for training, though they are only permitted to teach English and Maltese in the school.

Fourth—Preparing to amend the law for compulsory attendance of children at elementary schools so as to nullify existing regulations.

Fifth—Introducing Italian as a compulsory subject for minor government posts generally filled by persons only possessing elementary education, thus closing an avenue of employment to those not knowing Italian.

Sixth—Removing Maltese as a subject of examination for a number of government posts.

Many Sides to Dispute

Yesterday's action comes as the culmination of a long dispute with wide ramifications, involving not only Britain and Malta, but also the Vatican.

According to the Royal Commission which invetigated the questions

(Conference on Page 2, Column 7)

Defeat of Tammany To Aid Nation's Cities, Dr. Merriam States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—New York City, in its mayoralty election Nov. 7, has an opportunity "to bring about an immense improvement in municipal government, not only at home but throughout the United States," by turning the Tammany régime out of office, in the opinion of Dr. Charles E. Merriam, authority on municipal government. Dr. Merriam, chairman of the department of political science at the University of Chicago, is the author of numerous books on American politics and government.

In urging the defeat of the Tammany candidate, Mayor John P. O'Brien, who is up for reelection, Dr. Merriam said:

If any one large city were to set the pace in honest administration the others would be likely to follow suit and of all cities New York is in the most conspicuous position and could most effectively lead the way.

The Tammany organization has been the symbol of political favoritism and corruption and the model after which 100 or more local Tammanies have been formed.

The Tammany organization represents a period in the history of New York which is now past history, and whatever excuse there may have been for the existence of Tammany in years gone by, there is no excuse for a government of this type in our day. The taxpayer cannot bear the burdens of wastefulness nor can the citizens endure favoritism and privileges when the functions of government become larger and its operation more delicate.

Our modern system places enormous power over business, labor and all the social activities in the city government, to such an extent that corruption, incompetence and favoritism are disastrous. Our American cities must now press forward to higher standards of competence and integrity in order that the promise of life in American urban centers may be more fully and richly realized.

If now the largest of all cities would show how it is feasible to maintain a form of city rule free from graft, spoils, favoritism, and away from the control of rings, gangsters and racketeers, this would be the signal for other great cities to do likewise.

Feeling Against Tavern Grows In Massachusetts

Many Wets Declare It Is Worse Than Old Saloon and Oppose It

The wettest provision in the proposed Massachusetts liquor control law might conceivably make Massachusetts one of the dryest states in the nation.

Rather than vote for a liquor system including the tavern, cities and towns may exercise the local option provision and vote themselves dry, according to Mr. Arthur Davis, president of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

Such tremendous opposition is developing against the tavern that this result is deemed highly possible by many dry and wet commentators. Already 359 units of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs and affiliated organizations with 137,000 votes at their command have been recorded as irrevocably opposed to the tavern. This action was taken yesterday at a meeting of the executive board of the federation, headed by the state president, Mrs. Frank P. Bennett.

The first strategy contemplated by these clubs is that of circularizing the state senators and representatives, demanding defeat of the tavern in the special session of the Legislature, convening Nov. 7.

If this effort fails, it is probable these opponents of the tavern will turn their attack to keeping the cities and towns dry. Many persons who voted for repeal from dissatisfaction with national prohibition are finding the plan proposed by the special legislative commission, no more satisfactory.

In this list notably is Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, president of the Women's League for Prohibition Reform in Massachusetts. She has registered herself as unalterably opposed to the tavern, and is actively enlisting opposition to its retention.

Several legislators have declared themselves against the tavern, with Senator Roland Sawyer, dissenting member of the liquor committee, denouncing it as a saloon and proclaiming his intention of opposing it in the Legislature.

Maj. Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and one of the hardest workers for repeal, has declared his intention of opposing the tavern as a violation of pledges to the people that the saloon would not be brought back.

The tavern is widely interpreted as a saloon in sheep's clothing. Since liquor may be bought in the tavern without purchasing food, it is similar to the saloon in its most essential characteristic—the opportunity to come there merely for the sake of buying and drinking liquor.

Mr. Davis today declared the tavern to be worse than the saloon, since it provides for the mingling of the sexes and may be established anywhere, next to a church or a school.

Gift of Bread With Each Bottle of Milk Raises an Issue for U. S. Supreme Court

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—Because Mr. Leo Nebbia, a grocer, gave away a loaf of bread with a bottle of milk the Supreme Court of the United States will pass upon a state's right to fix the price of milk.

Mr. Nebbia's objection to minimum price regulations of the state milk control board may become a focal point for a test of other state laws, the NRA and AAA price fixing provisions.

With his name on the docket of the nation's highest court and a hearing set for Dec. 4, Mr. Nebbia is puzzled by all the excitement. He said:

"I sell a bottle of milk at what the law says. At that price I make a good profit, so good that to my best customers, my friends and neighbors, I give them a loaf of bread free and still make money.

"Just why should they fine me for that? I keep the law and the bread I do not steal. I pay for it myself and if I want to give it away, who is hurt but myself?"

Mr. Nebbia was convicted in city court of violating minimum price regulations and was fined $5. His attorney carried the case to the New York State court of appeals, where the conviction was upheld.

Mr. Arthur E. Sutherland Jr., Mr. Nebbia's attorney, is a former law clerk in the office of former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Henry S. Manley, counsel to the milk control board, in a recent speech said the case might possibly be regarded as a test of the constitutionality of price fixing regulations under the NRA and the AAA.

Municipal Ownership Wins

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 3 (AP)—Two Alabama municipalities voted Oct. 31 in favor of municipal ownership of light plants. Decatur, located in the Tennessee Valley, near Muscle Shoals, voted 1415 to 501 for municipal ownership, while Oneonta, located 35 miles from Birmingham, voted 203 to 62 in favor of the plan. Oneonta also voted for a municipal waterworks system.

Gold Problem Bears Heavily In Many Lands

Price Is Up in New York on Open Buying, but in London It Is Secret

Policy Is Denounced

Noted Economists Declare for Modified Return of the Gold Standard

The cross of gold still rests heavily upon the shoulders of world finance.

Roosevelt continues his buying of domestic gold, the new price today being $32.57. This is done openly.

On the other hand the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Bank of England and the Bank of France work in a triangle of secrecy in the American purchase of the yellow metal abroad.

Twelve leading financial experts and economists of established institutions of learning in the Middle West declared that Roosevelt's gold policy is all wrong and that he was misled by advisers who "do not reflect the opinions of representative professional students of the monetary field."

This group advises return to a modernized gold standard, and against a managed currency.

This opposition to a managed currency is shared by the New York State Chamber of Commerce which today demanded a return to the gold standard with the utmost promptness.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Pushing its gold-buying experiment with added confidence today, the Administration announced another elevation in the price for domestic gold, now $32.57 an ounce, while the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, behind an essential cloak of secrecy, continued to acquire foreign gold.

Thus both ends of this vast and problematical venture were functioning exactly as planned. It only remains to be seen whether commodity prices over a fair period respond to the increase in gold price. Most economists doubt if this will be the case, but the advisers now closest to the White House are being given their opportunity. After a week of discouragement, effects seem to be turning their way, and the gold experiment today is certainly arousing more sympathetic consideration.

At the very least, with the incursion of the Federal Reserve Bank into the foreign field, an exchange device has been set up which within limits should be able to safeguard the dollar from any rapid rise. A wall—its height is yet to be determined—thus has been built around the dollar, as President Roosevelt announced it should be when he first disclosed his plans 10 days ago.

Believe Plan Good

Whatever the effects of the policy on commodity prices, the majority of economists and financial experts agree that this exchange protection is an advantageous element of currency policy. For this reason alone, the Federal Reserve authorities are prepared to administer the plan. They have wished an exchange control for many months, without seeing how it could be devised.

There will be no publicity on the day-to-day operations of the gold-buying exchange control, it is announced here. Such revelations would undermine the whole policy by giving speculators their opportunity to discount or profit on operations. Instead, the Federal Reserve is operating in close-mouthed coöperation with the Bank of England and the Banque de France. It is not anticipated that other continental sources will be drawn upon.

Some purchases, it is suspected, are made through the intermediary of other American banks and banking houses. At least, should the London and Paris central bankers prove reluctant to make purchases for the Federal Reserve, private sources will be drawn upon until an official gold embargo should shut down on them.

So Far, So Good

So far, however, European banks have concluded that to coöperate with the American experiment is the best method of controlling its results. Whether their attitude will change if American orders for gold become more exigent, and likely to damage their own exchange position, is another question for the future. Now, however, they have the assurance of the Federal Reserve officials that buying will not be so large as to rock the markets.

Proof that the domestic aspect of the experiment is working at least to bring in American-mined gold is furnished in the first figures given out by the RFC, showing that 66,000 ounces had been acquired up to Nov. 1 at a cost of about $2,100,000, which is at an average of $31.818 an ounce.

These purchases establish that the vast majority of American gold coming on the market in the first week of the purchase experiment went directly into government hands, for total gold production in the country runs only to some $50,000,000 annually. Thus, in a week, the RFC attracted about two weeks' production of gold, averaged.

The acquisition cost $735,780 more than it would have brought at the statutory price of $20.67, which mints are permitted to pay. But it is only slightly more than the market price of gold before the Government price-setting began, and is considerably cheaper than today's quoted price.

Since sales will be made to arts and industry on apparently a rising

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Cutters Ordered Back

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The coast guard announced today that President Roosevelt had ordered four coast guard cutters to return immediately from Cuba to their stations. Nine destroyers still are in Cuban waters.

LaGuardia Wins Straw Vote; Rivals Shouting 'Victory'

Every Fusion Vote Needed to Destroy Arrogant Rule of Bosses

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The election of Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusionist, is forecast in final installment of the Literary Digest mayoralty poll which appeared on the news stands here today. His lead over Tammany, unbeaten since 1913, is placed at four-to-one. The poll shows Major LaGuardia the choice of the electorate in all five boroughs.

The returns gives the Fusion candidate 261,517 votes out of a total of 545,024 ballots cast. This places his percentage at 47.98. Joseph V. McKee, "independent" Democrat, comes second with 207,169 votes, or 38.01 per cent, and Mayor John P. O'Brien, Tammany standard bearer, third, with 60,129 votes, or 11.03 per cent. Charles Solomon, Socialist candidate, trails the three major contestants with 13,391 votes.

Comparison of the present status of the candidates as indicated by the poll and their rating in the first returns on Oct. 14 are significant Since the first returns. Major LaGuardia has gained .21 per cent and Mr. McKee 4.32 per cent, while Mayor O'Brien has lost 4.98 per cent.

The returns are strongly discounted by Tammany spokesmen and also are disputed in the McKee camp, both of which are claiming victory. Indeed, the Digest poll can at best serve as a straws-in-the-wind indicator, for the obvious reason that it tabulates only 545,024 votes out of a registration of 2,300,000. This leaves more than 1,750,000 votes certain to be cast on Nov. 7 unaccounted for, and there is no way of telling how they will go.

"Just an Indicator"

The Digest admits the exceedingly x-quality of the poll in its comment on the figures, stating that it presents these eleventh-hour statistics "for what they may be worth," since there are elements in the "picturesque situation" that "may develop a shot of dynamite before election day" and change the trend.

With the balloting only four days away, and a record vote certain, the police are being mobilized in the five boroughs with the ostensible purpose of preventing election frauds.

To Prevent Crooked Election

Tammany Hall has used crooked elections from its inception in the days of Aaron Burr, and already the court calendars are jammed with cases of alleged registration frauds in the Sept. 19 primaries when the contests of an embattled Tammany were marked by slugging, intimidation and ballot-stuffing. Big vote colonies are reported in various parts of the city, especially in Kings County, where John H. McCooey, chief ally of Tammany Hall, has a fight on his hands that has no precedent in the history of the city save for that which John F. Curry, Tammany Chief, faces.

A concerted move to bring "floaters" into the Gowanus section of Kings has swamped the law agencies there, whereas in Manhattan there are scores of grand jury indictments for alleged false registration.

Massachusetts Women Named

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3 (AP)—The headquarters of the American Legion Auxiliary yesterday announced the appointments of Mrs. Franklin Lee Bishop of Leicester, Mass., to the internal organization committee, and Mrs. Marie E. Lariviere of Southbridge, Mass., to the national membership committee as chairman for the eastern division.

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Wednesday 12:00—12:15

Thursday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon

Friday Saturday 12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Swope Proposal Stirs Up Hornet's Nest in Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

drafted with the help of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson himself and advanced presumably with the tacit approval of the Administration, is thought in some quarters to have failed of its purpose.

This was simply to persuade business that the Administration was thinking of the future evolution of the NRA along conservative lines and in terms of a greater degree of self-government than it has at the moment and thereby remove the opposition to the NRA which is now largely based on the fear that it is headed in the direction of allegedly "socialistic" doctrines.

The proposal was not advanced with serious thought of securing its adoption now nor at any time in the near future. It was only to indicate the rather conservative direction in which the Administration was casting its tentative considerations of the future. Certainly nothing will come of it now.

But business and industry here—the majority at least—have failed to get the point. In fact, the only real effect the proposal has had is to release pent up yearning for the "good old days" when there were no codes and no government authority supervising the operation of business.

The situation serves to emphasize the gulf which separates a few business leaders of the Swope type, who recognize the inevitability of some government control if the antitrust laws are to be permanently lifted and see certain advantages to business in partnership with the Government, from those who are conscious only of the desire to be free to do as they wish. They ask removal of the antitrust laws and fail to see that this cannot be granted without its replacement by some safeguard to the public interest, presumably government control.

Small Bank Finds Economist 'Reliable Client in Every Way'

When the watchdog of a modest banking business, figuratively speaking, fails to identify a man high in financial affairs, that's news!

This was the discovery made by an internationally-known economist when the question of his credit was raised in a small Cambridge bank. Its president sent a letter to the economist's regular Cambridge bank asking for references confirming his credit.

And this was the discovery the small Cambridge bank made:

Mr. O. M. W. Sprague has been our client for many years and has always had our confidence in his integrity and credit. Mr. Sprague holds the Edmund Cogswell Converse professorship of banking and finance at Harvard, and has served as professor of economics at the Imperial University in Tokyo. In 1930 he went to London, where for two years he was financial adviser to the Bank of England, and he is now chief economic adviser to the United States Treasury. We consider him a reliable client in every way.

Offering Him a Permanent Perch

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Playing 'Pianner' While House Burns Is Modern Version of Nero 'n' His Fiddle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 3—Nero fiddled while Rome burned, but Deputy Chief Daniel McLean of the local fire brigade prefers the piano!

Inhabitants of the building in which the Spanish War Veterans have rooms, roused from their slumbers by the screeching of sirens and the menacing glare of a lively blaze in the veterans' headquarters, were treated to an impromptu recital by the musical chief.

The crew of the New Bedford whaler that once abandoned a burning hooker to the shrill rendition by the skipper's parrot, "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," boasted nothing better in the way of appropriate accompaniment than that which marked the nocturnal exodus of inhabitants of the blazing building here.

For no sooner had the chief deployed his force in the flaming combat than he seated himself at the veterans' piano and gave vent to his musical talent with a medley of red hot numbers. The music did not impede the progress of the firefighters. On the contrary, it is reported to have abetted their work by quieting the frightened occupants.

A salvo of applause from the scantily clothed audience was the chief's reward. Bystanders thought it worthy of a three-alarm encore.

Ely Urges Mediation In Trucking Strike

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 3 (AP)—Following a conference of members of the executive committee of the Motor Truck Association of Western Massachusetts, Gov. Joseph B. Ely this noon issued a formal statement urging the striking employees to return to work and submit their differences as regards wages, hours and working conditions to a board of arbitration.

This board would be composed of one member chosen by the employees, one by the employers and the third by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry of the Commonwealth. The statement was issued by the Governor personally, following a half-hour conference in his office in this city.

Dogs to Haul Mail To Maine Towns

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 3 (AP)—A fleet dog team, for the first time in Maine's history, postal officials said today, will be used this winter to maintain communication with the "outside" world and residents of the Rangeley region about Grants.

Curtailment of train service to that section presented postal authorities with the problem of providing these foresters with mail. Much of the year automobiles may make the trip to Grants, but for weeks in winter the arteries remain blocked by ice and snow.

To break such isolation this winter postal officials sought and obtained a bid for employment of dogs to carry the mail. The contract was awarded to Mr. A. B. Hynes of Wilson's Mills. The dog team service will be under the supervision of the railway mail service.

Steel Foundries Loss

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—American Steel Foundries net loss for quarter ended Sept. 30 amounted to $323,889, compared with net loss of $300,762 in the like quarter last year. For nine months the net loss was $1,130,941, compared with loss of $937,635 in the first nine months of 1932.

British Restraint Upon Malta Laid To Italian Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1931, a majority of the islanders do not know Italian, which is the language of a "small educated class," particularly the Roman Catholic Church and the legal and medical professions.

The Royal Commission, therefore, advocated that instead of Italian and English being taught up to seven hours weekly in elementary schools and Maltese only one hour, the teaching of Italian be dropped altogether, thus enabling more time to be devoted to the mother tongue.

The commission also advised making it possible to use English and Maltese in law courts when a person under trial for a criminal offense does not know Italian, as is generally the case.

Constitution in Suspense

The British Government agreed to these proposals and they were enforced last year. But at that time the Maltese Constitution was (as today) in suspense, owing to the quarrels of the two main political parties over the language and other issues. When the Constitution was restored the Nationalists, who uphold the Italian language, were returned to power.

On a previous occasion when the Constitution was suspended in 1930 there were also strained relations between Britain and the Vatican because Roman Catholic bishops in Malta issued a pastoral letter in which they said it would be a "mortal sin" for members of their flock to vote for the Nationalists' opponents, the Constitutional Party.

According to the Royal Commission's report, candidates for the Roman Catholic Church are "trained in Italian and the influence and sentiment of the church have been and still are favorable to the use of that language."

Maltese Cabinet Backed Champion of 'Italianity'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 3—Refusal of the Maltest Nationalist Cabinet to comply with the Governor's request to throw overboard the Minister of Education, Mr. Enrico Mizzi, champion of the "Italianity" of Malta, was the deciding factor in bringing about yesterday the abrupt dismissal of the entire Ministry, dissolution of the local Parliament and virtual suspension of the liberal Constitution granted to Malta 12 years ago.

This is the second time in the brief course of three years that the Maltese Constitution has been suspended and the island returned to a strict "crown colony" government. When constitutional government was restored in 1930 certain important amendments were introduced in the Constitution including suppression of Italian as an obligatory subject in elementary schools.

The Nationalist, or pro-Italian Party, who were returned to power by an overwhelming majority at the election in the summer of 1931, strove hard but failed to obtain from the British Colonial Secretary a return to former conditions. Since then the Maltese Cabinet has resorted to every expedient in order to encourage teaching Italian in the elementary schools.

Meanwhile, a large number of up-to-date Italian schools, apparently subsidized by the Fascist Government, have been opened in Malta. Moreover, many believe Italy is fostering Italian patriotism in the island through the vehicle of Italian culture.

Italian penetration in Malta is understood to have become a matter of grave concern to the British, and in September drastic measures were taken in prohibiting aliens from taking part in the educational work of the island.

British authorities have obviously no intention of suppressing the Italian language altogether. Italian is still recognized as one of the two official languages of the island. At the same time the British are firmly determined that the decision taken by them—as they believe in the interest of the Maltese people—must be duly respected and loyally carried out.

Southern Park Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A survey will shortly be made of the picturesque Uwharrie mountains of central North Carolina, with a view to establishing a national park there later, if adequate funds can be secured, it was announced by Representative R. L. Doughton of this State. These mountains are traversed by several rivers which furnish bountiful water supply for the generation of electric current.

Domino
Cane Sugars Sweeten America
"Sweeten it with Domino"

Up and Down Beacon Hill

At "Branding" Stage Now

Both anti-boss camps, Parkman and Mansfield, have branded the Republican City Committee indorsement of Nichols as a tactical machine blunder, so as to make political capital out of it.

* * *

The Good Government Association, backers of Mansfield, calls the indorsement typical of the steamroller tactics employed by both the Curley-Coakley Democratic machine and the Innes Republican machine. "The only way of avoiding a continuance of partisan machine control is by concentrating on Mansfield," the statement reads.

* * *

Senator Parkman reports a "storm of indignation" has reached him as a result of the indorsement, and claims that the "Innes blunder" will send yet another flock of revolters from the Nichols camp into his.

* * *

He laid open the anomaly in the wording of the indorsement, which tried to make it sound consistent with the spirit of nonpartisan elections required by the city charter. "The committee," he said, "tried to evade the charter with a trick statement, pretending, of all things, that this flagrantly partisan act was done in the sweet name of nonpartisanship."

Ely Epigrams

Yesterday was a day of epigrams for Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Said he to the graduating class of 23 new members of the state police:

"You cannot have but one master at anytime—the State."

And later in reference to recent violences in the truckmen's strike in Springfield, he said:

"There are no constitutional rights where men destroy property and imperil human lives."

* * *

This latter pungent statement was immediately associated with a famous dictum which came from that same office, under somewhat similar circumstances. Said the late Calvin Coolidge:

"There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime."

* * *

Two Sides in Milk Fight

A paradox arises on Beacon Hill where the milk business is being churned by a difference of opinion, both sides speaking from federal authority. Mr. Ralph W. Robart, Commissioner of the Necessaries of Life, says he will "stick to his guns" when it comes to opposing a new milk code for New England which he says will permit "profiteering" by chain stores. On the other hand, federal code administrators insist that the price of milk sold by chain stores shall be no less than 11 cents beginning Friday.

* * *

Mr. Robart is backed by the "restraint on trade" law requiring him to bar "profiteering." He claims that 11 cents a quart will give the chain stores an excessive profit. The situation will come to a head tomorrow when chain stores must decide which way they are going. The paradox is that opposing factions are trying to bring harmony into the dairy business, for both contestants are acting in accordance with their offices.

* * *

More or Less Prophecy

If William J. Foley is elected Mayor, it is probable Senator Henry Parkman Jr. will have elected him, and if Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols is elected, it is probable Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell will have elected him. Sounds a trifle "balmy," perhaps, but it might happen.

* * *

Mr. Parkman, by taking a considerable block of votes (the estimate is about 30,000) from Malcolm E. Nichols, may make the election of Mr. Foley possible. Mr. O'Connell by converting his fighting, shock-dealing campaign into a large following may take so many votes from Foley that Mr. Nichols will be elected. It appears to be a question whether Mr. O'Connell will hurt Mr. Foley more than Mr. Parkman will hurt Mr. Nichols.

* * *

Mr. Sullivan and Senator Parkman have probably defeated Mr. Mansfield by scattering the Good Government vote all around. This campaign is unique in that actually any one of the candidates might conceivably win though the wiseacres are giving the victory to Foley or Nichols.

At Last!
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LYNN DeLuxe Automatic Range Oil Burner

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is our special price in the Christmas Card Shop to put your name on the style you select; 10 exclusive designs.
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NEW YORK

How Can One Improve Leisure With More Zest Than Making Something Out of Something?

It May Be With a Saw and Hammer and Chisel, It May Be With a Woodcarver's Gouge—Even a Jackknife Can Afford Thrill

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Eleventh of 18 Articles

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A smooth pine board, a sharp-edged chisel, an idea — a carved panel for a renaissance chest!

"If only I had the time," signs he who delights in the hefty feel of woodworking tools. He hasn't long to wait for the leisure which a socialistic renaissance is placing within reach of every worker.

More and more the buzz of busy saws, and the emphatic thump-thump of flying hammers in cellar and backyard shops will punctuate Cowper's time-tested lines:

"Absence of occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd."

Many are embarking upon this era of increased leisure with the inclination but not the knowledge of how to apply themselves to handicrafts. Carpentry, woodcarving or linoleum blockprinting, which will you choose? Not everyone, once decided, can mount their hobby and canter away to profitable and enjoyable hours without any experience in using the wood carver's gouge or the blockprinter's knife.

What and How?

Two questions which usually confront the beginner are what to make, and how to go about it. There is an almost inexhaustible list of things which can be turned out from wood, either in carpentry or carving.

Probably there is nothing simpler to construct in the line of useful "furniture" than a bookrack. Nearly every elementary school pupil recalls that it is usually "motif number one" in manual training. Small beginnings are essential as the woodworker will learn when he undertakes anything as simple as a bookrack.

Accuracy is one of the primary requisites of any handicraft and comes only through practice and care. Accurate measurements are essential but they can be wasted if equal care is not used in shaping the pieces for any object.

Probably the greatest requirement is patience. The beginner who hurries his work through lack of patience will learn that haste makes waste and hence defeats the unlimited possibilities of invested leisure.

A thorough grounding in the use of simple tools and measuring instruments paves the way for more intricate projects later on—things that put the amateur woodworker in the class of a joiner or cabinetmaker. A chest of drawers with dovetail corners or a chess board with squares of alternate light and dark wood inlays are worth goals for the beginner. But such things cannot be made without much experience in less exacting subjects.

There are also many small things which the amateur will have to forgo because of the cost, as for instance, chairs and stands and similar pieces which involve the wood-turning process. Wood turning requires a lathe which represents a considerable cost to the person who has only a normal amount of leisure.

Cost of tools and material have to be considered. A few simple tools such as a hammer; two saws, one crosscut for working across the grain and one ripsaw, for splitting the grain; plane, jack and block; metal L square, spirit level, carpenter's rule, screwdriver, bits and bitstock for boring, and a marking gauge are sufficient for the beginner.

Free Training Available

Almost every state in the country has free training in carpentry in day or evening branches of many public schools for adults as well as children. The adult beginner would find it profitable to avail himself of this free introductory training. It would also enable him to decide on the sort of equipment needed to start at home.

The first step would be for the beginner to select a suitable corner for his "workshop" and construct a sturdy bench. This in itself should provide a real test for the novice, especially if the bench is to be equipped with a vice, a piece of hardware which is practically indispensable for holding wood in place for sawing or planing.

Of all the practical handicrafts, carpentry requires the biggest outlay for equipment. Woodcarving and linoleum blockprinting can be carried on with a few simple tools. Woodcarving is a logical "by-product" of carpentry for the woodworker who wishes to relieve the plain surfaces of a chest or a mirror frame with a simple design of wood carving.

Woods Best to Use

A half dozen sharp chisels and gouges of varying sizes and a mallet for chipping at angles where force is required to make the chisel "bite" are sufficient for the beginner. Yellow pine, butternut and basswood are soft woods easy to work with. Oak and mahogany are hard woods most commonly used.

Inexperienced carvers should attempt only simple projects. Intricate designs are likely to lead the novice into difficulties that would minimize the opportunity to enjoy constructive leisure.

The need for small beginnings is also stressed by teachers of blockprinting. Daniel Chester French who molded history out of clay, began his sculptoring career by fashioning a bullfrog from a turnip. All of which tends to prove accomplishments in handicrafts depend upon a thorough grounding in fundamentals.

Linoleum blockprinting is an inexpensive pastime. Linoleum is superior to wood because it can be cut more easily. An ordinary jackknife is about the only tool a beginner needs. Linoleum suitable for blockprint may be purchased at most any artist supply store for about 30 cents a square foot.

Nice Way to Make Gifts

Bookplates, Christmas cards and decorative posters are attractive possibilities for those considering blockprinting as a hobby. Bookplates and greeting cards enable the aspiring artists to express their individuality in many ways. An appealing silhouette of a cocky Irish terrier is just the subject for a person who has a fondness for that breed of dogs, and a file of slender hollyhocks by a cottage gate is an appropriate subject for an amateur gardener's bookplate.

Aside from a sharp pocket knife or a V-shaped gouge, a water-color brush, India ink, linoleum and paper are about all that the beginner needs. When first attempting blockprints, it is best to trace the design on the linoleum. But if the artist can draw the design on the block with a brush and ink or even with the knife, it is still better.

In taking prints, the surface of the block should be well covered with ink, thickened if necessary by adding flour paste.

Proofs are taken by covering the inked surface of the block with blank paper over which several thicknesses of old newspaper should be laid and carefully rubbed with the hand in order to gain a clear impression.

"Don't be too ambitious!" is the expert's first word of advice to the novice. A profusion of lines submerges the project in exacting details and makes the undertaking an ordeal rather than a joy. For that reason thick lines and broad masses are practical objectives.

Already schools are being established for training in the utilization of leisure. One of the first of its kind was the Hobby School in Newton Lower Falls, Mass. It began with week-end classes in art, but Mr. Hoyland B. Bettinger, its founder, has long since anticipated the importance of training people in the use of leisure and the Hobby School is now a full-time "industry."

People of all ages go to the Hobby School. Many of them come shopping for a hobby. They dabble with brush and pallette; finger a crayon; manipulate a wad of clay, or try the woodcarver's chisel or blockprinting gouge, just to see what appeals to them as an occupation for their leisure.

May Train for Leisure

The Newton Hobby School thus far covers a small section of the country but its importance cannot be denied. Already its founder is weighing the possibilities of a school for training instructors in the art of applied leisure. Civic educational groups from many parts of the country are making inquiries about the Newton school which indicates that the whole country is becoming leisure-conscious.

Since the founding of the Hobby School, organizations have been formed for teaching handicrafts in other localities. In Boston, the Fellowcrafters, Inc., has been organized to provide training in handicrafts. The organization charges a nominal fee for enrollment. It is sponsored by Boston University.

Free adult classes in handicrafts for men and women recently were started in New York under the sponsorship of the state department of education and the board of education of the city of New York.

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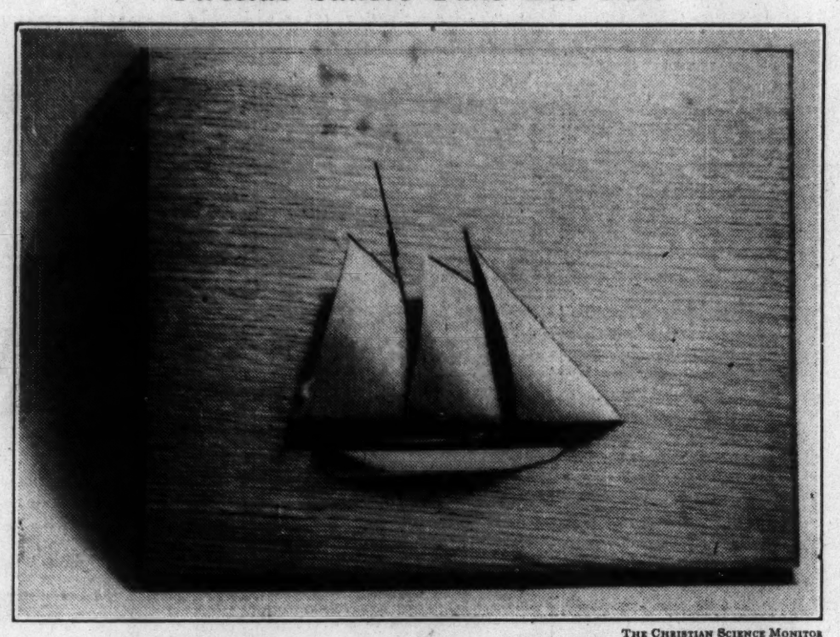
Fireside Sailors Take Due Note



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Half-Model Plaque of Yacht America, Carved by E. H. Peterson, Revere, Mass.

Jamaica Homes Wrecked, Crops Ruined in Storm

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 3 (AP)—Patched-up communication lines brought word Nov. 1 that 10 fatalities and about $3,000,000 damage had been caused by the hurricane which struck the northwestern section of Jamaica last week-end.

Scores are homeless, their houses having been wrecked and carried away by the week-end storm. It was estimated that 90 per cent of the banana crop was lost.

Stories of hardship and devastation moved Government officials to action and relief forces were being organized. Assistance for planters who have lost heavily through destruction of their crops will be considered by the legislative council next week.

General Johnson Left High and Dry By Ford Tempest

Latter's Compliance With Code Makes Premature Attack Look Silly

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was today in the somewhat questionably dignified position of having been shooting for the past two months at a man of straw in his controversy with Mr. Henry Ford.

This climax to the enigmatic silence of Dearborn, Mich., toward the recovery administrator came in the form of a statement by Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the NRA's National Labor Board, that Mr. Ford was unquestionably complying with the collective bargaining provision of the Recovery Act.

The construction placed by the Senator on the Ford treatment of striking employees at the Edgewater (N. J.) plant, immediately removed the last presumptive basis for General Johnson's treatment of Mr. Ford as a violator of the automobile code and made it extremely unlikely that the move under foot to exclude him from bidding on government contracts would succeed.

General Johnson has for some weeks taken it for granted that the Ford Motor Company would violate the automobile code. First, he expected it to refuse to submit reports on wages and hours of work to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Second, he accepted a statement Mr. Edsel Ford once made to him as meaning the company would never consent to collective bargaining. Taking this statement as official and final, he has considered the Fords as violators of the code ever since.

The Ford Company yesterday sent a reply to the demands of its striking New Jersey employees which satisfied Senator Wagner.

The answer stated the company hoped not only to meet the demand for a $5 minimum daily wage, but also to restore the old 1931 minimum of $7. The demand for a 35-hour week was denied, the company asserting the law permits 40 hours, and declaring it will maintain its present eight-hour, five-day week.

Asked if he considered this reply a recognition of "collective bargaining," Senator Wagner replied:

"Oh, there's no question about it."

The score, now that the game is over, follows:

Mr. Ford—A vast amount of free publicity.

General Johnson—In the position of having prejudged the case the wrong way.

Lehigh Coal Colliery Reopens

LANSFORD, Penna., Nov 3 (AP)—Fourteen hundred men went back to work Thursday with the reopening of the coal colliery of the Lehigh Navigation Company. The mine closed three months ago after being flooded by high water.

Roster of Mrs. Eddy's Works Answers World Fair Invitation

Women's Day at Chicago Observed by Special Display in Monitor Pavilion—Scroll of Writings and Institutions Surrounds Founder's Portrait

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Adopting a suggestion of the Chicago world's fair management that on the occasion of Women's Day a special exhibit be made of the works of Mary Baker Eddy, the pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor at the exposition today contains a simple display of her achievements.

In preparing for the observance of Women's Day today, the fair officials asked that the sponsor of every exhibit "which in any way pertains to women and their activities make a special effort to make its part of the exposition more 'attractive to women.'" Naming some 30 possibilities in different buildings to serve as illustration, the fair mentioned Mrs. Eddy's work, in connection with the exhibits relating to Christian Science, as among the typical opportunities.

The special display which followed was placed in the building of this newspaper which she established a quarter of a century ago. It is surmounted with the legend, "A Tribute to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Women's Day at A Century of Progress, Oct. 31, 1933."

Chronicle of Achievement

Institutions and periodicals which Mrs. Eddy founded are chronicled on one side of her portrait; on the other side is a list of her writings.

Several comments from well-known people, none of them Christian Scientists, are reproduced below the portrait. They are:

Cecil B. de Mille, the motion picture director: "Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is one of the great benefactors of mankind. She has given to the world one of the great religions. . . . She has perhaps done more to fulfill the words of the Great Master, Himself, than any other individual of recent centuries."

Mark Twain: "She has organized and made available a healing principle that for 2000 years has never been employed except as the merest kind of guesswork. She is the benefactor of the age."

Mr. George H. Moses, former United States Senator from New Hampshire: "She was exactly the sort of woman I should have liked my grandmother to have been."

These quotations are taken from the recent biography, "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait," by the Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, an Episcopalian clergyman who is rector of St. Margaret's Church in New York City. The quotations are from pages 39, 40 and 187 of this book.

Relative to the words of Mark Twain, who at one time wrote critically of Mrs. Eddy, Dr. Powell's comment is added that the quotation represents Mark Twain's "final reversal of his previous judgment."

The list of institutions which Mrs. Eddy founded is led by the Christian Science Church, which was organized in 1879, and at the last annual meeting of The Mother Church in Boston last June numbered 2639 churches and societies in many parts of the world.

Other institutions founded by Mrs. Eddy and mentioned in the list are: The Christian Science Publishing Society, which is completing its $4,000,000 publishing house, financed by voluntary contributions; The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, which gave 3080 lectures to nearly 3,000,000 persons during its last lecture year, and the Christian Science Board of Education, which prepares teachers of Christian Science.

Periodicals Mrs. Eddy founded are given as The Christian Science Journal (monthly), Christian Science Sentinel (weekly), Christian Science Quarterly, The Herald of Christian Science (monthly, and quarterly in foreign languages) and The Christian Science Monitor.

Books and Periodicals

Her many writings are listed as follows: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which is the Christian Science textbook; "Miscellaneous Writings"; "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany"; Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; "Christ and Christmas"; "Retrospection and Introspection"; "Unity of Good"; "Pulpit and Press"; "No and Yes"; "Rudimental Divine Science"; "Christian Science Versus Pantheism"; "Messages for 1900, 1901 and 1902"; "Christian Healing"; "The People's Idea of God," and "Poems."

Besides the terse narrative of Mrs. Eddy's work, a table has been placed showing all of her writings. Dr. Powell's biography and the earlier one, "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" by Sibyl Wilbur, and all the Christian Science periodicals. Translations of Science and Health into German and French and some of her other works in other languages are also shown. The new revised Christian Science Hymnal is included.

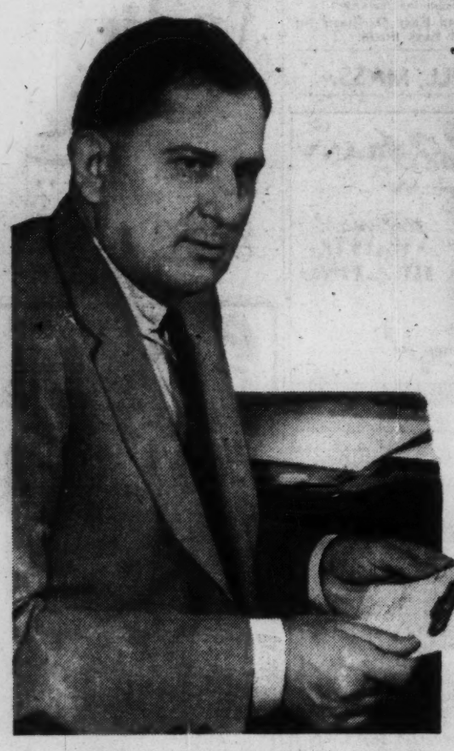
The story of Mrs. Eddy's work which has been summarized in this exhibit for Women's Day has been indicated through the world's fair period in the booth devoted to the Christian Science Church at the Hall of Religion.

Confederate Pensions Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Comptroller A. J. Beattie has issued vouchers for $132,000 in Confederate pensions, representing the third pension installment for the current year.

"There Comes a Time When You *Must Have* Cash"



George Siedhoff, prominent contractor and hotel owner of Kansas, whose Investors Syndicate Reserve Fund supplied the cash to swing a million dollar deal. His secretary and ten other employees also carry Investors Syndicate Plans.

"IN EVERY business man's life there comes a time when he must have cash and that *quickly*," says George Siedhoff of Wichita, Kansas. "It's the money you have laid aside years before, that usually comes to your rescue at such a time and often that money comes from a source that you had almost forgotten.

"The rent from just one room in my hotel once helped me land a million dollar construction deal. I'll tell you the way it came about.

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Then came the chance to land a big construction contract. But a large amount of cash was required. I checked over my resources. I listed everything. To my surprise I found that the sum laid aside from the rent of that one room was sufficient to swing the deal. The room in my hotel which paid for my Plan turned out to be more profitable than all the rest of the hotel put together."

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For 39 years, in good times and bad, Investors Syndicate has maintained a perfect record of prompt payment of all maturities, loans, cash surrenders, and all obligations.

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"I don't need to rub clothes thin in order to get them white!"

exclaims this efficient mother

"I'm a dyed-in-the-wool Chipso fan," laughed Mrs. Philip Luthy of Bloomfield, N. J. "All my neighbors know it! Many's the compliment I've had from them on my lovely white washes! That's not boasting, either. I always tell them CHIPSO does my washing for me! It saves boiling and rubbing. And it's safe for everything—from Walter's sweaters to Claire's pretty silk dresses.

"I use Chipso altogether," Mrs. Luthy continued. "I like it for dishes. It makes them sparkle. And a handful of Chipso in my scrubbing pail makes washing down the woodwork ever so much easier. There's another reason, too, why I always recommend Chipso to my friends. It's this. Chipso keeps my hands so smooth and soft."

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Don't endanger the clothes you have spent good money for by washing them in cheap flakes or strong granulated soaps and powders. Get Chipso from your grocer. At its low price, Chipso is the biggest value in rich, *safe* soap on the market today!

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NEWTON CENTRE	99 Union	C. Newton 1027

Brockton Ruling Favors Labor And Ends Closed Shop

Shoe Strike Decision Far-Reaching—Workers Can Pick Delegates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 3—The idler gear of the Blue Eagle slipped quietly into the operation of shoe machinery last night to insure smooth, continuous operation once more in an industry battered by strikes of eight weeks' duration.

Though the test came between the NRA and the plant of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, paying 10 per cent higher wages than any other shoe firm in Brockton and complying with all the requirements of the NRA, the question of whether companies have the right to continue operation of factories under previous legal contracts with unions of the American Federation of Labor was a debatable point which made all industry uneasy.

The "gear" needed in industry, a small but necessary one in the eyes of labor, came in the form of a Labor Board decision ordering all employees to return to work and restraining employers from imposing conditions upon them as prerequisites to their being re-hired.

The Decision Far Reaching

The ruling which follows marks a definite end to the old "closed shop" and forshadows the trend of all future labor decisions of the national board:

"In the factories in which controversies now exist between employees and employers, or in which strikes are still in progress, all the employees who were members of the Brockton local unions in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union on December, 1932, when their charters were revoked, shall vote to ratify or annul the contracts alleged to be in force between the shoe manufacturers of Brockton and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

"All employees who, on Aug. 28, 1933, were on the pay rolls of the factories now involved in this controversy (except office workers, foremen and assistant foremen) shall vote to choose their representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining with their employers. Pending these elections, all employees shall return to work and the employers shall impose no conditions upon them as prerequisites to their being rehired."

Goodwin Satisfied

This decision was envisaged by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, adviser of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, as a distinct victory for the brotherhood. "The decision is most satisfactory," he said this morning, "it establishes the spirit as well as the letter of the National Recovery Act, so far as the shoe industry is concerned, and, like the decisive action taken against the Ford plant, shows the trend of the program to be distinctly in favor of labor.

It means that all workers, regardless of their position, are free to choose their own representatives for collective bargaining with employers. That is all we have been fighting for, and the decision is a victory for us and a victory for the NRA. Workers will probably return to their benches Monday."

The fracas which now seems nearly ended began last February, at which time the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union had contracts with practically all the shoe concerns in Brockton. These contracts provided that there should be no strikes or lockouts and all disputes should be submitted to the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration by the union, while employers were to hire no nonunion workers.

The W. L. Douglas Company claimed that their business was built up around the union stamped label and to leave it off their product as the Brotherhood demanded would be to ruin their business. Late in July after hundreds of union members resigned to join the Brotherhood, a general strike was called which ended two weeks ago with a temporary agreement between all factories except Douglas and the Brotherhood, to go back to work pending the labor board's decision.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speaker	Five O'Clock Revue; popular	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Y. M. C. A. talk.	All-American Boy.	Dictators Orch.
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch.	Political talk	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Oz	Political talk	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Hill billy music.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.	Kaltenborn's news
6:15	Joe and Bateese.	records; talks.	Political talk	Bobby Benson
6:30	Reports; sports.	News; speaker.	Black and Blue.	Football Reporter.
6:45	Lowell Thomas.	Your Folks & Mine	Soloists; orch.	Political talk
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Vocal program.	Myrt and Marge.	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers.	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Fisher's Orch.
7:30	Potash and Perlmutter	Dance orchestra.	'Music on the Air'	Dance program.
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Political talk
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	Brunswick Orch.
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra.	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill.	Popular soloist
8:30	Dangerous Paradise.	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches.	Modern Minstrel
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fren Allen's Revue;	Political talk	Program from the
9:15	tra; Leah Ray.	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	Boston Garden.
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark & Herrick;	Football show;	Le Paradis Band.
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris Rakov Or.	speakers; music.	Reports; news.
10:00	"The Witch of Endor,"	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson;	Jacques Fisher and
10:15	dramatic sketch.	Dramatic sketch.	soloists; orch.	his orchestra.
10:30	Political talk.	Lum and Abner's	"Greek Orator"	The Town Crier.
10:45	Floyd Gibbons	Friday Sociable.	Reports; news.	'New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sports.	Forecasts; news.	Political talk	phony Orchestra.
11:15	News flashes.	Davis Orchestra.	Connor's Orch.	News Service
11:30	Reggie Childs and	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his orchestra.	his orchestra.	his orchestra.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
10:30 WAAB, "Little Journeys in Music-Life and Works of Frederic Chopin."
11:00 WBZ, Four Southern Singers, Negro male voices.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, WNAC, Brown-Princeton football game, from Providence, R. I.
1:45 WAAB, Fordham-St. Mary football team, from Polo Grounds, New York City.
2:45 WEEI, Purdue-Carnegie Tech football game, from Lafayette, Ind.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "K-7"; sketch based on secret service operations.
8:00 WEEI, "Pageant of Prohibition," with John Kennedy; sketches; music.
9:00 WEEI, Baron Munchausen; De Marco Girls; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Jamboree; variety program; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:00 Political rally from the Boston Arena.
9:30 WNAC, Symphonic Strings, Alexander Chuhaldin, director.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Vivian Ruth, soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, Columbia Public Affairs Institute: speaker's period.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
10:30 WAAB, George Jessel; Vera Van; Melodeers Quartet; Rich's Orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:00 WBZ, WLS Barn Dance program from Chicago.
12:00 WEEI, "Carefree Carnival," popular program from San Francisco.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Elsa Alsen, Paul Althouse, soloists; Lawrence Gilman, program commentator. Overture and Bacchanale from Tannhäuser (Wagner); Scene 2, Act 3, Siegfried (Wagner).
8:00 WBZ, Egon Petri, Dutch concert pianist; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor. Overture to Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Concerto No. 1 in E Minor (Chopin); Intermezzo, Opus 13 (Arensky).
9:00 WBZ, Will Rogers; Revelers Quartet; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "The Revenue Advantages of Repeal," Postmaster-General James A. Farley.
10:45 WBZ, Mobilization for Human Needs of 1933: address by Walter Lippmann, journalist, introduced by John Stewart Bryan, publisher; Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.

Newton to Light Part of Turnpike

At dusk tonight the City of Newton's notable six-mile contribution to the illumination and safety of the Worcester Turnpike will be turned on for the first time. The lighting is acknowledged by experts to be the best installation of its kind in the State.

A new type of lighting unit was developed by the General Electric Company and the Edison company of Boston for the Newton installation. Mounted 22 feet in the air on purely utilitarian wooden poles carrying eight-foot arms extending over the sidewalks to the edges of the highway, prismatic glass and refractors will, without glare and waste of illumination, direct the light up and down the highway. A total of 158 such fixtures are being installed at staggered intervals of 140 feet between the Brookline and Wellesley lines.

A map-plan to be used in future development of the city's street lighting system is now on exhibition at the Newton City Hall. It is a comprehensive picture of present and eventual lighting installations within the entire city area. It was prepared by the General Electric Company and is similar to the systems for advance planning on street lighting improvement used in St. Louis and Schenectady.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Nov. 5

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 43.4m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFJZ, 1370kc-218m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

TULSA, Okla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

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Legion Branch Plans State Crime Survey

A state-wide survey on crime conditions is planned by the Massachusetts department of the American Legion as part of a national campaign to "resell the Legion to the public." Mr. Daniel Doherty of Worcester, state commander, made this announcement in inviting several members of the Legion in public service to carry out the survey.

Those invited to become members of the special state committee and of the Legion's national committee on law and order are Mr. Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County; Mr. Edmund Dewing, district attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties; Mr. Thomas F. Moriarty, district attorney of Hampden County; Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, state commissioner of public safety; Miss Alice E. Carey, executive secretary of the Boston office of the Veterans' Administration; Mr. William M. Prendible, clerk of Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court, and Brig.-Gen. Thomas F. Foley, Worcester chief of police. Mr. Bishop will be chairman.

NRA an Experiment, Women's Club Told

The great lesson of the NRA is that social conscience and economic self-preservation are the same thing, according to Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, lecturer and traveler, who spoke at the Women's City Club of Boston last night on "Reorganizing America."

"Manufacturers are now realizing," she said, "that not only must they produce goods but also consumers for those goods by all paying higher wages."

"The NRA," Miss Avery added, "is merely an experiment to bring about balanced, organized living. To succeed it must evolve along essentially American lines. No government lasts which is contrary to the folkways of the people governed, so the NRA cannot copy the methods of any foreign system. It must have entirely American characteristics in full accord with the traditions and precedents of the United States."

Besides prosperity, Miss Avery considered maintenance of peace the other main problem confronting the American people. She advocates recognition of Russia because there seems so much in common between the two nations. Litvinoff's visit and the Russian desire for recognition seem clear evidence of a desire for peace.

Theaters

"Blackbirds"

Colonial Theater, Boston—Beginning Nov. 2, the 1933 edition of Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds," in two acts and 23 scenes, lyrics and music by Mann Holiner and Alberta Nichols, Joseph Young, Ned Washington and Victor Young, book by Nat N. Dorfman, Mann Holiner and Lew Leslie.

After three postponements, the new "Blackbirds" finally got under way, still in need of curtailment and revision. Like most Negro shows it is most notable for its dancing. Mr. Brady Jackson's contortionist dances, the tapping of Worthy and Thompson and of Miss Louise Madison and the maneuvers of the chorus are all expert. The orchestral jazz is snappy. Costumes and settings are riotous.

A Negro show tends to exaggerate the good and the less good points of a white show. The dancing and the jazz are likely to be better, the humor less amusing and the balladry duller. So it is here. The authors seem not to realize that enough is enough. The mournful ditty, "I Just Couldn't Take It, Baby," is droned through three consecutive scenes which must occupy at least half an hour, when a single rendition is about all we can take. The sketches need to be far shorter and funnier. "Emperor Bones" is merely a long-winded imitation, not of the play but of the opera whose name you have guessed. So with "Mikado in Harlem." These travesties lack the original touch that would justify them. Others, like "Mädchen without Uniform" and "Design for Living in Harlem," are vulgar without being at all funny. There is a singular absence of good singing voices. The comedians are fair to middling. The show needs pruning, but it needs a lot more.

L. A. S.

"Twentieth Century"

Peabody Playhouse—The Stagers present "Twentieth Century," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Beginning Nov. 2, 1933.

The audience was friendly and the company gave the impression of a brilliant group of amateurs playing in a country house.

"Twentieth Century," so named after the celebrated train, is burlesque. We see in the observation car a caricatured producer, well portrayed by Mr. Francis G. Cleveland, and a highly temperamental actress, Lily Garland, equally well played by Miss Harriet Helm. The plot centers around the producer's efforts to sign the actress in order to recoup his fortunes. Certain parts of the dialogue might be objected to. But as they are plastered over with burlesque, only a squeamish person could take offense.

Mr. Edward P. Goodnow has arrayed a talented group of players. Besides Mr. Cleveland and Miss Helm, others who impressed the audience were Miss Elizabeth Jones, Mr. Sidney Ball, Mr. Philip Bourneuf and Mr. Greeley Curtis.

The Stagers' next offering will be "The Jewel Robbery," by Laszlo Fodor, which will like "Twentieth Century," be produced for the first time in Boston.

Moving Pictures

"Triple Unit Program"

The "triple unit program," advertised for the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week, proves to be a bill of one feature and two shorts, plus newsreel of course. "Footlight Parade," the successful screen musical of spectacular musical numbers, shown recently at the Metropolitan Theater, is the feature.

The popular Negro singer, Miss Ethel Waters, appears in a miniature musical firm, "Rufus Jones for President," which, with a little borrowing from the Wintergreen March and other current sources of entertainment, makes out like it was new. Members of an all-Negro cast sing with gusto and dance with pep. That's about all.

"The Kickoff" is an illustrated explanatory note on football, with famous coaches and high-powered players making it really interesting. The excitements of a full game bring it to a close. M. L.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight, probably continuing into early Saturday, followed by cloudy, much colder late tonight and Saturday; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Rain in south and rain or snow in north portion tonight, probably ending Saturday morning; colder late tonight; much colder Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain possibly changing to snow and colder tonight; Saturday probably fair and much colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight, probably ending Saturday morning; colder tonight; much colder saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south shifting to northwest winds and overcast weather with rain tonight and probably Saturday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12 noon, Saturday 12:02 a. m. Height of Tides 10ft., 8.8ft.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street. 8.

Theaters

"20TH CENTURY" (Peabody Playhouse). On a famous express a theatrical producer makes every possible effort to secure a contract from a temperamental movie star. A comedy by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. First Boston production. 8:30.

"COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW" (Wilbur). National Dramatic Players' production of drama of East Side lawyer. Originally made famous by Paul Muni. 8:20.

Movies

STATE—"Night Flight." With John and Lionel Barrymore, Clark Gable, Helen Hayes, Robert Montgomery, Myrna Loy. Not yet reviewed. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

METROPOLITAN—Paul Muni in "The World Changes." Not yet reviewed. On stage: Borrah Minevitch and his Harmonica Rascals; Pansy, the human horse, and other performers. "Aida" overture played by Sevitzky's orchestra. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Kick Off"—pictures of famous coaches and teams in action. Ethel Waters in "Rufus Jones for President." Second Boston appearance of "Footlight Parade." The latter at 10:10 a. m., 1:02, 3:49, 6:28, 9:11 at the Paramount. At the Fenway at 1:47, 4:21, 7:01, 9:38.

UPTOWN—Special program tonight opening season of Pantages' vaudeville and feature pictures. Charles Hector's Orchestra. Group of radio stars headed by Ranny Weeks. 8.

BOSTON—Kate Smith in person with her "Swanee Music Revue." On screen, "Walls of Gold," with Sally Eilers and Ralph Morgan. 10:26 a. m. 1:33, 4:49, 7:48, 10:33.

KEITH'S—"After Tonight," with Constance Bennett. 4:31, 7:13, 9:55. First showing of H. G. Wells's "Invisible Man," at 11.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." 2:45, 8:45.

TREMONT—"Forgotten Men." Composed of actual war films of official American and German origin. 10:15 a. m., 12:16, 2:17, 4:18, 5:59, 8, 10:01.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—In Symphony Hall. Program includes Arthur Honegger's new "Symphonic Movement No. 3," and Tchaikovsky's F minor Symphony. Egon Petri, Dutch pianist, is soloist. 2:30.

Other Events

SIR WILFRED GRENFELL — Lecture on "Looking Up With Labrador," in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory, 8:30.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION—(State Department of Education). First meeting of class studying refrigeration. Instructor, John G. Prasta. In Room 330, Building 5, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 7:30.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Edmond Boucher, bass, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

Y. W. C. A.—"Robin Hood" and "The Three Bears," presented by Helen Haiman Joseph's Puppets. 10:30 a. m. Camp Winnecunnet reunion. 6.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball reviews "Three Cities" by Yiddish writer Sholom Asch. 1.

ART MUSEUM—Free Guidance: "French Paintings," Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.; "Oriental Art," Mrs. Tomita, 2.

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN ART EXHIBIT—Opens in Germanic Museum, Harvard University, with preview at 3:30.

LEND-A-HAND CLUBS—Autumn Conference held in First Parish Church, West Roxbury, 10:45 a. m.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Various speakers discuss "Does Hitlerism Mean War in Europe?" Copley-Plaza, 1.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—Meets at Park Street Subway Station for hike. 1:45.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meets at North Station on 1:41 train to Tower Hill. Hike in Weston neighborhood.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meets at North Station for 1:20 train to Marblehead. Hike to Neck and Devereux Beach.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at North Station for 1:20 train to Lynn.

Football

HARVARD vs. Lehigh, 2.
BOSTON COLLEGE vs. Georgetown, 2.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY vs. Alumni, 2.

M. I. T. to Present Alfred Lecture Series

A group of distinguished educators and industrialists will speak at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the eleventh annual series of Alfred lectures, plans for which were disclosed at the institute today.

Mr. C. M. Ripley of the General Electric Company will describe "The Next Great Boom," in the first lecture on Nov. 17, discussing future applications of electric power. Dr. A. E. Kennelly, professor emeritus of Technology and Harvard University, will speak on Dec. 8, on "The Relations of Engineering to Our Modern World."

"The Cultivation of Judgment," will be analyzed by Mr. E. C. Mayo, president of the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence, on Jan. 19; and on Feb. 16, Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory and member of Technology's Corporation, will give an illustrated address on "Engineering Problems and Practice in the Construction of Galaxies."

H. A. A. Blocks Placing Shaft on Soldiers Field

No action will be taken at present on the controversy between the Harvard Athletic Association and the representatives of Coolidge, Shapley, Bullfinch and Abbott, architects to the university, over the refusal of the H. A. A. to allow the placing of a monument on Soldiers Field, it was learned today at University Hall.

Workmen for the architects were restrained from clearing ground on the Athletic Field two days ago by Mr. Dennis Enright, caretaker, who called University Hall and the H. A. A. office for information concerning the proposed erection of a shaft to Lieut.-Col. James A. Shannon, World War commander of the Harvard R. O. T. C. Apparently no one knew anything about the monument and erection is temporarily suspended. President James B. Conant is expected to take action in a few days.

Radio Communication With Byrd Is Proposed

Arrangements are being made at the Harvard School of Geography for receiving daily messages from Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, it was learned today from Mr. Thomas S. McCaleb, instructor at the school.

A transmitter will be set up in the building as an experiment, to give tone signals for 10 minutes every hour. Ordinarily this apparatus is only used for short distances, but it is hoped that the sound may be deflected by certain strata in the higher atmosphere and thus by a series of tangents reach the bottom of the earth. If the expedition picks up these signals, direct communication by voice may be established for a short period each day.

Small Depositors Of Exchange Trust To Get Checks Soon

Just in time for Christmas shopping, 30,000 homes of small savings depositors of the closed Exchange Trust Company will be brightened by payment in full. And the remaining 10,000 larger depositors will be given half, making up a total purchasing power of $4,300,000 to be released on Dec. 18.

Once more, Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy and his supervisor of liquidation, Mr. Henry H. Pierce, "scoop" the country's liquidation efforts with their bold and original plan for restoring the small depositor's mite.

They recognize that a tiny account, perhaps scraped together from sacrifices to provide a backlog of security in these troublous times, perhaps laboriously laid aside for some much needed vacation, weighs more in the social scale of values than the well-to-do person's hundreds.

So they have managed to convince the 10,000 larger depositors that the generous and humane thing to do is for them to take half now, with a promise of more as assets are sold. And to give Commissioner Guy written permission to pay in full the little fellow's all. Both the RFC and the strong Union Savings Bank have answered the commissioner's plea for help in making the disbursements.

Commissioner Guy and Mr. Pierce pay full tribute to the unselfishness of the larger depositors, in sacrificing their legal right to an equal share so that the greatest social good could be accomplished. In turn, Gov. Joseph B. Ely congratulates the commissioner for being the first in the United States to conceive and carry through this plan of greater social justice.

Nayarit Colonization Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Arrangements have been made for subdividing and colonizing extensive tracts of land in the State of Nayarit with coöperation of the State Government, through territory served by the Southern Pacific of Mexico, the Ministry of National Economy announces.

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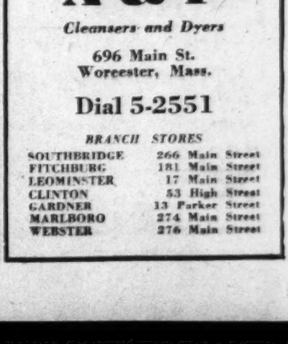

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President Calms Irate Governors Of Farm States

They Came to Protest but Stayed to Help Fix Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—President Roosevelt today had the governors of five western states, who came to the capital yesterday, irate and protesting, working in harmonious cooperation with him in drafting a plan for raising and fixing of prices of wheat, corn, rye and other farm products.

The governors had expected to complete a plan for his consideration today, but ran into unexpected divergencies of view among themselves and postponed its presentation until tomorrow.

After a three hour talk with Mr. Roosevelt late yesterday, during which the President and his angry visitors established a broad field for coöperation out of the battleground of hostility which had been predicted, the farm leaders rolled up their shirtsleeves for real deliberation.

The initial demands were for price fixing at Chicago of the following levels in basic farm commodities:

Wheat, $1.39 a bushel; corn, 94 cents; rye, 98 cents; barley, 79 cents; oats, 50 cents; flax, $2.71; hogs, 11.32 cents a pound; beef cattle, 10.99 cents a pound; butterfat, 56 cents a pound; eggs, 31 cents a dozen; chickens, 24 cents a pound; turkey, 34 cents a pound; sugar beets, $8.91 a ton.

Such prices are appreciably above pre-war parity, which is the avowed Administration goal, and are certain to be reduced considerably if the price-fixing program is adopted at all.

The governors' demands, presented by executives of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, were just formulated at a Des Moines conference, but they follow closely price-fixing place demanded by farm leaders for many months.

No Changes Welcomed

Willingness to slice downward the price levels set in their initial schedules was shown by the farm leaders, although they refused to consider any alternative to the plan.

They are believed to have found sympathetic reception in the White House, although the President made no pledge to adopt this method. Instead, he followed his familiar practice of sending protestors away to formulate and codify their own protests.

The Governors were not so anxious for price-fixing for its own sake as for any method to improve farm conditions. Thus they are open to persuasion by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. George N. Peek, emergency farm administrator, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, to whom Mr. Roosevelt sent them, looking toward some intensification of present policies. But it will be a herculean task to convince these militant leaders of the advantages of any program which does not promise quick and drastic results.

Price-fixing in general leads straight to the pitfall of government guarantee of surpluses, which doomed the Federal Farm Board buying in the Hoover Administration. But some tentative steps toward setting a fair price, such as the 10 cents a pound offer for cotton, made by the Administration to Southern farmers have seemed to work well thus far.

How It's Done, Unimportant

The immediate objective, however, is, in the words of Governor Herring of Iowa, "immediate increases in the price level. It doesn't matter much how it is done."

To supplement their pleas the governors presented a code for farmers to President Roosevelt. It fixes 238 hours a month as a maximum labor total, with 10 hours a day the limit except in emergencies beyond the control of an employer. Minimum wage scales are to be set up on regional bases. Minors are not to be employed, but the age limit is not fixed.

Provocative and important stipulations were:

"The agricultural industry pledges that no action shall be initiated or supported within its control for the arbitrary disturbance or restriction of production without due respect to the well-being of the great human family of consumers, whose safety in the essentials of life depends upon the adequacy of the supply of agricultural commodities.

"There has never been a sustained overproduction, or surplus—no such condition shall be created by the agricultural industry."

Annual Change Only

Selling below the average cost of production is designated as an unfair method of competition. The average production cost would be determined and published from time to time, but not be changed oftener than once a year.

The price of that portion of each crop necessary for domestic consumption "shall be regulated" according to the average cost of production plus a profit. The annual surplus shall either be stored on the farm or turned into export channels at world prices.

The President shall limit or place an embargo upon agricultural imports interfering with the code. The code concludes with this statement: "The stationing or quartering of governmental, state or college agents on the industry, directly or through subterfuge, will be viewed as an overt act against the best interests of the agricultural industry."

Shell Union Oil Profit

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Shell Union Oil Corporation reports net profit of $4,536,631 for the quarter ended Sept. 30. This contrasts with losses of $4,865,837 in the year's second quarter and $162,593 in the third quarter of 1932. On Sept. 30 cash, short term deposits and United States Government security holdings of the corporation amounted to $27,553,776.

Records Equal Radio in Clarity

★ ★ ★

Duo-Speed Machine With 'Super-Het' Set Gives Music Lover Pleasure at Low Cost

Monthly Record Review

Record lovers who formerly inquired perhaps desperately, where an automatic phonograph playable in both recording speeds, of a convenient size and price to fit the average pocketbook, went without an answer unless they were prepared to spend in the neighborhood of $300. The RCA-Victor, however, has recently provided the answer to the wishes of the phonograph record lover for an all-round machine in the new "Duo 331," the de-luxe model in its new "Duo" phonograph-radio series.

Engineered "right from the pick-up" this new machine, selling well below $200, provides automatic operation at both the 78 and 33 1-3 revolutions a minute playing speeds and accommodates either nine 10-inch or eight 12-inch records of any make playing them straight through consecutively and repeating the last one ad infinitum.

Upon inspection at a local radio store the new machine proved to have several other refinements that will be appreciated by the host of record buyers and radio fans as well. The playing arm is practically feather touch resting so lightly upon the disk, we found, that it was not necessary to close down the cover so as to eliminate the tune coming from the forearm instead of the sound box. The automatic mechanism will treat one's finest records gently without slinging them, a tendency of earlier models.

Although this machine was built for recording fidelity as the keynote, this in no wise deters from the quality of the superheterodyne set which is incorporated. This radio set tunes the radiocast band and downward to 2800 kilocycles permitting one to listen to police transmissions and amateurs. The Mexico City radio conference provided an opening for new radio stations in allowing radiocasters to occupy channels below the present radiocast band so that there may soon be reason for tuning into them even if one is not particularly intersted in police calls and short wave transmissions at the moment.

In opening up our packet of records for this month, we naturally gravitated to the Concerto No. 4 in G major of Beethoven with Artur Schnabel, pianist, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Dr. Malcolm Sargent. At his coming Boston recital Mr. Schnabel intends to give five Beethoven sonatas, which will indeed contribute to an excellent evening for local concertgoers.

Orchestral

Beethoven: Concerto No. 4 in G Major, played by Artur Schnabel, pianist, and London Philharmonic Orchestra, Dr. Malcolm Sargent, conductor. Four Victor records in album.

Haydn: Symphony in G Major (The Oxford), played by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Nas Weisbach. Three Victor records in album. When, in 1791, the degree of Music Doctor was conferred by Oxford upon Haydn when he was in England he wrote and named the above symphony in honor of the occasion. The music reflects the lace-ruffles, periwigs and cavalier manners of the period. The recording is excellent and the album is recommended.

R. Strauss: Waltz From the Comic Opera "Intermezzo," played by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Karl Alwin, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. As interesting a record as we have heard in quite a while. Composed as late as 1924 the music is the Richard Strauss of later years and begins oddly enough with the piano. The humor of the immortal "Till" comes out here.

Rimsky-Korsakoff: The Snow Maiden-Dance of the Tumblers, and Ivan the Terrible-Storm Music, played by London Symphony Orchestra, Albert Coates, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. The first is a good recording of a well-known favorite and the latter is a selection from the composer's first opera "The Maid of Pskov."

Kalman: Selections from Countess Maritza, played by Marek Weber and his orchestra. Victor 12-inch black seal record. Played in gypsy style with leadin[illegible] and florid passages on the [illegible] a zither-like instrument playe[illegible]ammers.

Instrumental

Sarasate: Zigeunerweisen (Gypsy Airs), played by Mischa Elman, violinist, with piano accompaniment by Carroll Hollister. Victor 12-inch record. It is a pleasure to hear Mr. Elman playing weightier violin literature than the encore pieces he was wont to record. Excellent examples by the master violinist Sarasate who surely knew how to compose for his instrument. Powerfully recorded.

Opera

Donizetti: Don Pasquale, sung and played by Ernesto Badini, baritone, Afro Poli, baritone, Tito Schipa, tenor, Adelaide Saracemi, soprano; Giordano Callegari, bass, and members of the chorus and orchestra of La Scala, Milan. Vario Sabajno, conductor. Fifteen records in album. This is the lesser-known of the more popular operas of Gaetano Donizetti, composer of Lucia. The humor in the plot of the opera is apparent to one who does not understand the language. Good recording throughout.

Vocal

La Cumparsita-Tango (Rodriguez) and Confesion - Tango (Discepolo-Amador) sung by Tito Schipa, tenor. Mr. Schipa is well heard in these pleasurable tangoes.

European Releases

Orchestral

Beethoven: Symphony No. 5, played by London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Felix Weingartner. Columbia records. A fine performance admirably conducted. A bit awkwardly divided to get it on to four disks, but very cheap at 16s.

Beethoven: Concerto No. 3, played by Artur Schnabel, pianist, and London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent. Eleven sides H. M. V. records. A decided improvement on an earlier recording with a different soloist. The odd side is taken up with a Rondo also played by Mr. Schnabel.

Wagner: Prelude to Act III of Die Meistersinger, played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. H. M. V. record. Sonorously played.

Gretry: Ballet Music-Cephale and Procris, played by Orchestra of the Conservatoire Royal of Brussels. E. M. G. foreign list. Well played.

Fauré Ballade for Orchestra and Piano, played by the Orchestra Conservatoire de Paris, with Marguerite Long as soloist. E. M. G. foreign list. Quite out of the ordinary run.

Balakirev: Russia-Tone Poem, played by symphony orchestra. Columbia records. A very interesting pair of 10-inch disks are devoted to this tone poem. The composer (1836-1910) was a pioneer teacher of the Russian nationalist school of music. The recording illustrates a new process of the Columbia company which makes for greater clarity and causes the individual instruments to stand out remarkably. The work, too, is a beautiful one and has been selected for the Columbia "History of Music."

Chamber Music

Peter Warlock: Capriol, played by London Chamber Orchestra. Decca record. Six short movements which lovers of this music will find good value.

Piano

Balakirev: Islamey-Oriental Fantasy, played by Claudio Arrau. Decca-Polydor record. Well up to its title and the soloist does it justice.

Vocal

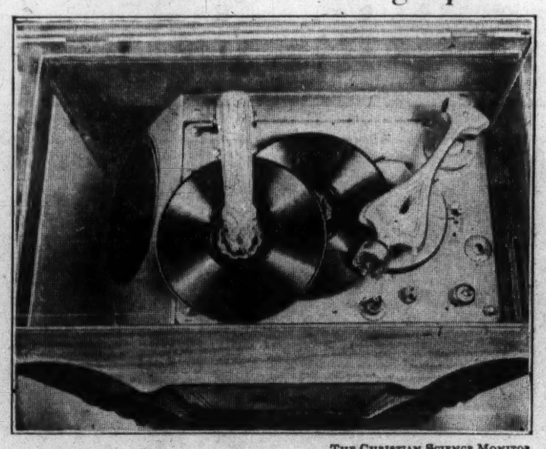
Arias from Rigoletto and Barber of Seville, sung by Luiza Tetrazzini, soprano. A re-recorded disk like those of Caruso which makes an interesting and historic memento. H. M. V. record.

Chanson Indoue from Sadko (Rimsky-Korsakoff), and Triste Maggie (de Crescenzo), sung by Beniamino Gigli, tenor, H. M. V. record. Gigli records as well as ever.

Che gelida manina, from La Bohéme, and Improviso di Chenier, from Andrea Chenier, sung by Sydney Rayner, American tenor of the Opera Comique in Paris. Decca record. Both songs are sung most charmingly. The former is hard on a fiber needle but a thorn stands up under the high notes.

A Perfect Day, and Love's Old Sweet Song, sung by Muriel Brunskill, contralto, with orchestra. Columbia record. These two old favorites are sung with great feeling.

New Automatic Phonograph



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'Sun Never Sets' on Astronomers Observing New Cycle of Sun Spots

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 3 (AP)—Birth of a new sun-spot cycle, an event eagerly awaited for months by astronomers, was disclosed at the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory yesterday.

Astronomers have definitely linked sun spots and earthly magnetic disturbances, with which may come interrupted telegraph service.

Dr. Edison Pettit of the observatory found that ultra-violet radiation from the sun decreased as the cycle approached its minimum and said he expects it to increase with the turn. Apparent evidence, although slight, was found by Dr. Seth B. Nicholson of the observatory, of connection between sun spots and the earth's weather.

"Sun spots have a direct effect on the earth's magnetic field," said Dr. Nicholson, "and on July 7, 1928, when there were a great many spots on the sun, we were able to see the northern lights in California.

Others, not astronomers, have contended business follows the sun spot cycles, which average about 11 years. They can point to the fact that the cycle just closing reached its maximum in 1928. To them the new cycle will mean a certain upswing toward prosperity.

Scientists are investigating the relation between these eruptions on the sun's surface and wireless reception, some of them declaring that increased sun-spot activity brings poorer reception.

Within the last two years, stations have been established around the world from which to study and keep records of the spots. The sun never sets on its observers.

"A faint new spot was seen briefly about three weeks ago," Dr. Nicholson said today, "but we decided to wait for more evidence. Another new and larger spot now has appeared. Each was of a polarity opposite that of the old ones, and each was in the neighborhood of 30 degrees from the sun's equator.

"The spots appear nearer the equator as the cycle progresses. A few of the old ones are visible now and others likely will be observed for several months yet, as there is a slight overlapping of the cycles."

During August but two spots were observed, each disappearing in a day, but at maximum there are as many as 17 or 18 groups in a day, with spots totaling between 150 and 200. The last two cycles have been shorter than the average. The one just ending began in 1923 and the one preceding in 1913.

Uruguay Bond Payment

Hallgarten & Co. and Halsey Stuart & Co., Inc., announce that they have received from the Republic of Uruguay funds to pay $18.75 per $30 coupon due Nov. 1, and $9.37 per $15 coupon due Nov. 1, 1933, on the Republic of Uruguay 6 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds due.

Cross of Gold Hangs Heavy Over World

(Continued from Page 1)

market, there is every reason for anticipating a governmental profit on the whole transaction.

The fact that Federal Reserve authorities have a relatively free hand in conducting the foreign buying campaign has aroused more confidence among financial leaders here, who now anticipate that such buying will be done with an experienced and cautious hand. The only element of doubt is in the policy's effect on the dollar, for with purchases too stringently restricted, opposite influences for shoving American currency up may make themselves felt.

The consensus seems to be, however, that a limited amount of purchases can serve to depress the dollar adequately in the present very narrow market, and that the threat of further purchases will serve to frighten off speculators. All this week the dollar has obeyed this type of influence, and until other factors enter the situation, the experienced federal reserve officials are believed to have the experiment well in hand.

As for the ultimate objective of raising prices, the weekly Department of Labor commodity index for the seven days ending Oct. 28 shows a slight rise. For all commodities, with 1926 prices as 100, the index number was 70.9, as compared with 70.4 a week earlier. For farm products, the increase was from 52.2 to 55.6. But sponsors of the gold plan indicate that its effect will become perceptible only after many weeks more of experiment and in conjunction with other aspects of the recovery program.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Business is being hurt by the President's "tinkering" with the dollar, it is declared by 12 of the leading political economists in the middle West, uniting in a joint statement. They call for "swift and public dissent."

In protesting against "radical experimentation," with the currency, the dozen professors agree on these points:

The gold content of the dollar is relatively unimportant in raising prices.

Depreciation of the dollar under government auspices did not inspire the confidence that business needs.

The managed currency proposed by the Administration will be subject to undue influence by politicians and by special interests.

Propaganda in behalf of organized groups is taking too big a place in shaping monetary policy.

The President's advisers on currency questions whose views are being put into operation are not representative of the general thought of the professional economists.

Sordid Story Of Bank Abuse Brings Action

(Continued from Page 1)

down under the mud of the Chase National Bank narative?

Indeed, new and more radical bank laws are likely. The committee hearings form the perfect background for the sort of financial shake-up which the Administration contemplates. The point has been reached where even the most respectable banker finds it difficult to come forward with a sincere plea for legislative moderation, in view of the disgust aroused by some of his baser fellows.

New sensations are in store for the public. The committee has subpœnaed Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, the oil magnate, and Mr. Arthur W. Cutten, famous "pool" manager, to testify on the $30,000,000 syndicate in Sinclair oil stock, which netted the Chase Bank head and its other backers $12,500,000 in a few months.

Washington views all such matters politically. It may be a cold-blooded view, but it persists. In this instance the verdict is absolute. There is not going to be any moderation in reform financial legislation so long as such devastating evidence is being thrust daily before the country of an unmoral attitude of big bankers and a complete lack of social responsibility in high quarters.

American Water Works

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works and Electric Company for the week ended Oct. 28, 1933, totaled 32,725,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 14 per cent over the output of 28,826,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1932.

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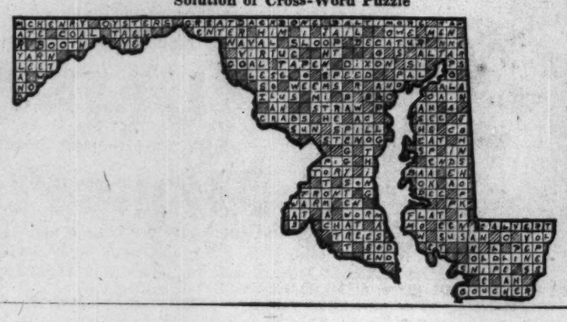

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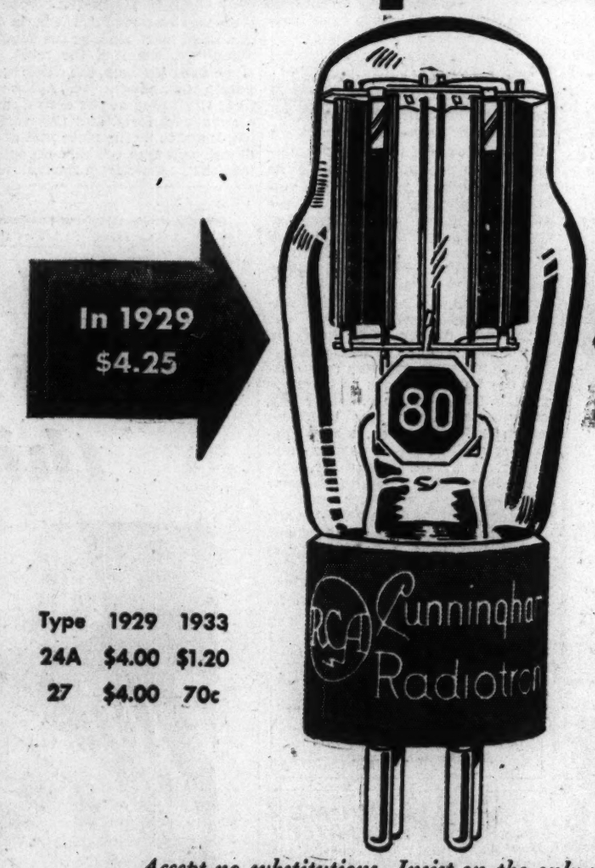

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Upper Left, by Franz Swoboda—The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Left Center, by Alexander Tulaya Bischofshofen. Upper Right Center, by Karl Risch-Lau. Upper Right, by Osterreichische Verkehrswerbung. Lower Left, by Karl Steinparzen. Lower Center, by Klaus Kuk.

Upper Left—An Austrian Peasant Woman Making Mats to Be Used as Carpets and Bedding. Upper Left Center—A Village Kitchen in Austria. Upper Right Center—A Milkmaid of Vorarlberg, Western Austria. Upper Right—One of the Peasant Houses in Vorarlberg. Lower Left—Austrian Peasants Require Few Dishes. Here They Are Shown Eating From a Common Dish Placed in the Center of the Table. Lower Center—Austrian Women Haymaking in the Tyrol.

Home Ways of Austrians

Our journeys into the homes of different lands take us this month to Austria, where we glimpse the Austrian home maker at her daily tasks. We find that while many of her ways are delightfully different, she is neither a stranger nor a foreigner, but interested in the same things that interest us, a woman we should like to know better and have for a friend.

By R. H. MARKHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Innsbruck

A DISTINGUISHED Austrian professor, on being asked by an inquisitive foreigner, "What is Austria, and what is an Austrian?" replied, "There are no such things, there are several Austrias inhabited by many different types of people." This answer, though an exaggeration, contains much truth, for the habits, points of view, ways of living, and even the dialect of the people of Vienna differ greatly from those of the people in the provinces. In order to understand the Austrians, one must make two separate visits, one to the homes, coffee houses, museums, theaters, parks, and sport fields of the capital, and another to the fields, grazing grounds, woods, lakes, and spacious peasant houses of the seven "lands."

Rural Austria

Most of these lands are filled with magnificent mountains, which, during the course of centuries, have made a deep imprint upon the people who inhabit them. Most of the Austrians are woodsmen and mountaineers, dwelling in large houses strung along streams, and in deep green valleys or scattered over lofty peaks amid clearings in the forests. Woods, crags, glaciers, waterfalls, lakes, racing streams, and ruins of castles are what the Austrians see as they look out of their windows. They are somewhat isolated from the great world and are intensely devoted to their own picturesque districts, so they carefully preserve the local costumes, songs, amusements, festivals and architecture.

The "land" of Tyrol may be taken as the best example of rural Austria. Here the villages are small and scattered and each possesses a distinct individuality. They are in striking and pleasing contrast to the uniform villages in the rich, flat Danubian plain, consisting of standardized houses lined up like soldiers beside straight roads. Here every village has a plan of its own, made by nature's streams, precipices, and defiles, rather than by professors.

The lower part of the typical Tyrolese house is made of stone, often roughly chiseled, and the upper part of logs or boards. A spacious balcony often runs around all four sides of the upper story. The staircase is frequently outside the house. The roofs are usually of shingles, and the heavy stones covering them prevent the fierce mountain storms from carrying them away. In some other parts of Austria thatched roofs still prevail.

Everywhere flowers abound. There are white and scarlet begonias, nasturtiums, petunias, poppies, sweet-peas, primroses, honeysuckles, geraniums and many others. They are in the gardens, along the walks, in every window, and up on the balcony railing; they climb over gates, fences and bowers. Not infrequently the outside walls of the houses are covered with paintings of landscapes, or of historical and religious scenes.

There is usually a cellar which is used as a storeroom for milk, cheese, smoked meat and sausage.

The chief room in the dwelling, and also the busiest one, is the kitchen, which centers about the large hearth beneath a big, funnel-like chimney that sucks up the smoke. The kitchen and other rooms in the lower part of the house often have arched and vaulted ceilings, one of the characteristic features of Austria. Dippers, ladles, and big spoons, pots, pans, skillets, and kettles are hung about the walls in excellent order and much profusion. There is a chest or two for provisions, a massive table and heavy chairs or three-legged stools. The family usually takes its meal in this room, here the children play and study, and here, also, is where all the family spend their winter evenings.

In most peasant houses there are also bedrooms and a sort of dining-room-parlor, which, in the dwellings of the richer families, is a very artistic place. The furnishings are of wood, which is stained, though not painted, and carvings of striking and appropriate figures are often done by local master workmen. A high shelf or mantelpiece running about the wall is usually filled with colored plates and pottery, while wooden sideboards and cupboards complete the furnishings. There is a very solid wooden table with four strong diverging legs, and rough heavy chairs, each one of which also has four diverging legs, and a back consisting of a single board in which hearts and other figures are carved. The table covers are of heavy, gayly-colored, hand-woven cloth. The lamp hanging from the ceiling on an iron chain resembles a candle in an iron box, looking through windows.

Preparing Meals

The Austrian peasant woman, like many of her sisters in other lands, begins her day's work very early, because before preparing breakfast she must take care of the domestic animals, clean the stables and milk the cows and goats. After she has finished these duties, assisted by the children and perhaps a servant or two, she prepares the morning meal for the household. This usually consists of "milk soup" which is little more than boiled milk and dark rye bread. Throughout the whole of Europe, breakfasts are light.

The men usually go to the fields, or woods or meadows alone; as a rule the women work outdoors only during the busiest seasons or in emergencies. Then they hoe, gather hay, carry material for new buildings, watch flocks and herds, help in harvesting grain, tending gardens, and in gathering fruit. The mother, however, is usually relieved of heavy field work and spends her mornings in getting the noon meal, after she has sent the children off to school, which may be two to four miles away, since the villages here are small and scattered. The midday meal which is served at 11 o'clock, usually consists of a kind of "knoedel," that is dumplings, and salad.

The peasants' evening meal consists of "sterz," another doughy dish, served with fruit, cheese, butter, rye bread and sometimes sausage. As a rule meat is seldom used except on Sundays and holidays.

The peasant women of Austria do a great deal of outside work, connected with supplying the needs of tourists who visit the mountains in large numbers, both winter and summer. The native women run little milk, cheese, sandwich and fruit stands, gather wild flowers, blueberries, and strawberries, and help in shops, inns and restaurants. Paying guests, too, are often received in peasant houses in the more picturesque districts of Austria and during several months each year this adds to the work of the housekeepers.

Sunday brings the women little chance for rest but gives them the joy of attending religious services. Church going is both a pleasure and a recreation and the peasant women look forward to it all through the week.

Winter brings chances for rest and recreation, especially to the men. Snow falls heavily, and the men have to shovel paths through the deep snow to the barn and highway. The children go to school on skis, sleigh bells echo through the woods, and anyone who has to make a trip, takes the descents on a sort of bicycle sleigh.

In the evening there are occasional spinning bees, with stories, music, yodeling and folk dances.

These mountain peasants are the hardiest, most vigorous, and stalwart people in Austria, conservative, reliable and stanchly attached to liberty. They love deeply their beautiful homeland, are exceptionally friendly to foreigners, have a deep appreciation of the artistic, are very resourceful and cherish their individual tastes. In their work and in their play, in their domestic affairs and in economic matters, the women play a very important rôle, and enjoy recognition and esteem.

Favorite Austrian Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DUMPLINGS are favorite dishes of the Austrians and in different forms they are apt to appear at almost any course of a meal. They even go into soup in the diminutive shape of "Liver-rice." Some of them may be served as the main dish of a noon meal, such as the Tyrolese dumplings, the roll, the meat, the mushroom, the ham, the chicken, the potato dumplings, etc. Again one finds them used as the dessert, or in a sweetened form, and this variety, too, is apt to be the main part of the dinner or supper. These dumplings take their names from the fruit used, such as plum, apricot, cherry, etc.

Liver-Rice Soup

"Liver-rice" soup is served at noon, usually the heartiest meal of the family. Any clear soup may be used, but to make the liver-rice take

5 ounces of butter, mix with
1 egg and 2 yolks, then add
6 slices of old dry white bread soaked in milk (or water)
10 ozs. calf's liver scraped from all its fibrous parts,
Minced parsley,
Marjoram, salt, white pepper to taste, then thicken the mixture with Dry bread crumbs.

This dough is now put, little by little, into a wet colander and with a spoon pressed through into the boiling soup stock. The liver-rice should boil, at most, 10 minutes, and then the soup is ready to serve.

The Tyrolese dumplings are a hearty food. They may be eaten alone, or served with a tomato sauce. When you serve Tyrolese dumplings, begin the dinner with a light soup, following this with the dumplings, and end with a salad. This is a substantial meal.

Tyrolese Dumplings

Take
3½ ounces bacon, chopped and fried to a light brown with a little onion, minced, and
Parsley chopped. Mix this with
16 small slices of dry white bread, cut into cubes, and soaked in
⅛ of a quart of milk, to which has been added
5 eggs, beaten lightly. Also add
5¼ ounces smoked pork, boiled and cut into cubes. Mix all this with
⅛ of a quart of flour, or enough flour to form a dough sufficiently stiff to be made into balls. Shape the dough into eight or ten large dumplings which should be dropped into the boiling water left from the pork, or into plain boiling water for half an hour.

Fruit dumplings, especially those made of plums, are very popular. With soup and plum dumplings a dinner or supper is quite complete.

The Home Making Column is omitted this week because of lack of space, but will appear next Friday as usual.

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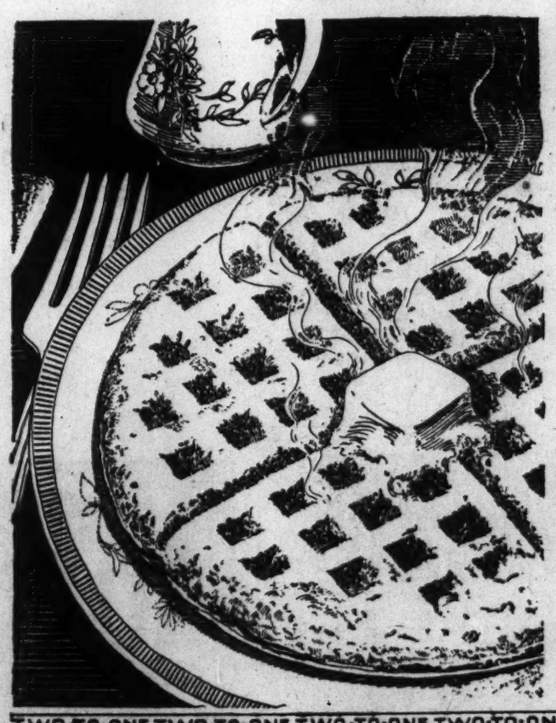

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The Home Forum

Teaching in the Wilderness

"'THIS,'" I said to myself, "'is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight.'"

It gave me a certain sense of satisfaction to recall lines that described so well the country through which we were passing. A few minutes later I repeated them aloud to the one who stood beside me. He was not nearly so impressed as he should have been.

"Please stop," he interrupted before I had reached the end of the second line. Then he explained: "My young brother was once given that poem to memorize as a holiday task. He enlisted the help of the whole family, and we struggled with him for weeks. In those days Jimmie's thoughts ran more to cricket than poetry. At the end of the holidays, we all knew the poem by heart except Jimmie. The only line that remained with him was: 'And knocked with a hundred hands at the golden gates of the morning.' And he had no idea what it meant, as he frankly admited."

"It is a beautiful story," I said, severely.

To this my companion agreed and then, evidently afraid lest I might make further quotations, he hastened to say that he did not consider the lines appropriate to this occasion. "Longfellow was not thinking of this Northwest when he wrote 'Evangeline,'" he said, with an air of superiority.

"Nevertheless, the introduction to the story does seem to describe this kind of country," said a voice from behind.

We turned to encounter the smile of an acquaintance we had made on the train a few hours before. He was one of two young men who had engaged our attention from the first. They had boarded the train, we learned, some time during the night while we were sleeping comfortably in our berths. Their appearance the next morning among those of us who had been traveling together for several days had caused a little stir of interest.

* * *

There was a general air of vacation about the car in which we were winding our way through the Canadian Rockies. Most of us had entered into conversation with each other. The two energetic looking women across the aisle from us—school-teachers from Illinois—had plied everyone with questions. They continually lamented that it was impossible to see out of both sides of the train at once. "We don't want to miss a thing," they said. A gray-haired man from Philadelphia regarded them with a little amused smile, and the weary-eyed young mother traveling with three small children forgot her embarrassment when she realized that no one was disturbed by the continuous chirping of her noisy brood.

Ever since we had entered the mountains, the rain had been falling steadily. We were cognizant of vast heights, but only now and again was it possible for us to see the great walls looming above us; and only when the clouds lifted for a moment were we able to discern the rugged outlines of some distant peak. Everything was enshrouded in a twilight of gray mist.

As the train pulled up beneath Mt. Robson, a little gleam of light caught the passage of a glacier, turning it into a silver pathway which seemed to lead away up into the clouds like a fairy trail.

Somewhere beyond this point, a car with open sides was hitched on to the train. It was still raining, but we decided to avail ourselves of this opportunity to get a little fresh air. It was then the voice of our new acquaintance broke into our conversation.

"I ought to apologize," he said, "but I could not help overhearing something of what you said. I've been reading a lot of poetry lately." Then he added with a smile: "It's good company when you have no one to talk to."

We must have looked our unspoken question, for he answered it at once. "I've been 'way up country teaching school," he said. "You don't see many people where I was. We were twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad." He gave the name of a place we had never hea before.

"There were other teachers, were there not?" I ventured. He looked such a lad that I could not think of him as anything more than assistant t some older man.

He appeared faintly amused at my ignorance of the situation. "No," he said, "there were no other teachers." Then he explained: "I never had more than twelve children in the school. Sometimes only four or five of them arrived."

"Didn't care about it?" we supposed.

* * *

This time the young teacher laughed. "I wish you could see them," he said. "They are as keen as they can be to get all the schooling possible. There was one seven-year-old boy who used to come a distance of five miles every day during the winter, on his snowshoes. Of course, there were times when the weather was so bad that the mothers wouldn't let the little ones come. There are no roads, you see, and the homes are scattered and a long distance apart."

"What grade did you teach?" we wanted to know.

"All of them," was the reply. "There were eight grades in the school and I taught each one, beginning with the tiniest children who started in by holding their books upside down. I was teaching French to the eighth grade. He is just as anxious to learn as he can be. Unless they send me somewhere else, I shall have him studying Latin next spring."

There were not many books available; memory had to be relied upon to a great extent. But equipment, such as pencils, pens and writing paper, was provided by the Government unless the community could afford to pay for these supplies.

"What a lonely life!" we said. "Aren't you looking forward to getting into civilization again?"

"Yes," was the reply. "It will seem good to be home again." Then he laughed. "I expect Mother will be checking me up on my table manners. I've been living with a trapper and his family all winter. Kind as they could be, you know, but sort of rough in their ways."

He hastened to tell us how much better off he had been than his chum, the other young teacher who had boarded the train at the same time. It appeared that, a little less than a year ago, they had set off together, thinking that the districts to which they had been appointed were near enough for them to see each other frequently. However, when they left the train, they discovered their roads lay in different directions. Fifty miles apart, with no railroad to cover the distance between, they found themselves entirely separated.

"We never saw each other again," said the young teacher, "until we boarded the train last night."

The other one, it appeared, had experienced a far more lonely time. He had been living in a little shack next to his schoolhouse; and, after the children left at the end of each day, he had only his horse for company. He was his own housekeeper, cook and laundryman. But he made light of it when we talked with him about his experiences. He told us how he had struggled with a pair of trousers that simply had to be patched, and of the blunders he made when he started in on the cooking.

As the train approached the coast, it was plain to see the eagerness of these two lads to be home again. And yet, just before we parted company, I was standing beside the one to whom we had first talked and something prompted me to ask him if he really intended to go back and teach school again.

"Yes, if they'll have me," he said. His face flushed a little as he added: "I'm longing to see my own people, of course, and it will be good to be at home. I suppose we all enjoy a little comfort now and again, but I'm not one of those who want it all the time." The rain was lashing against his weather-beaten young face as he spoke and tossing the hair about his uncovered head.

"I love the country back there," he said. "There is something big and grand about it that I can't describe. I don't mind the hard winters or the loneliness. Somehow the life satisfies me—to live among those people and teach their children—it all seems so worth while." His blue eyes shone with the clear light of one who glimpses a vision.

GWEN CASTLE.

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Burne-Jones and His Grandchildren

There can have been few granddaughters who were so systematically spoiled as I was and it is a legend that the only serious difference of opinion which ever arose between Gladstone and Burne-Jones was as to which of them spoiled an adored grandchild the more.

After lunch my grandfather often settled down to a game of draughts, which was a good moment for my brother and myself to escape and do a little exploring upstairs. My grandparents surprisingly clung to the Victorian convention of a drugget, and though a thick-piled Morris carpet was on the stairs I do not remember ever seeing it without its cover. At the top of the staircase was a long landing with rooms opening off it, but just in front of us three broad shallow steps went up to the studio. Their banisters curled outwards at the bottom and a child could squeeze comfortably behind them and be in a little house. At the top of these steps a window on the right looked out over the large garden next door. Here too was kept a kind of gigantic tin bath on wheels, painted red, filled with water in case of fire.

It was a lucky day if we were able to slip into the studio which was as a rule absolutely forbidden. Sinister people called "models" lived there who had trays taken up to them at lunch and tea-time. There was a strange smell of oil and turpentine. It was very easy to lose things. My necklace or pencil, once rashly pushed through the grating in the floor where the hot-water pipes lived, was irrecoverable. Even more rashly one might push one's belongings through one of those mysterious S-shaped holes by which the studio seats and stands were picked up and carried about. This done, they would rattle about till doomsday, like the silver eggspoon which my brother put down the hole of the rocking-horse's pommel, and nothing would get it out. Then there were gloomy corners fenced off by canvases where at any moment one might bring an easel clattering down on one's head or upset a little china pipkin full of some precious mixture. As long as I can remember there was a studio man who stoked the furnace, did odd jobs, and kept the brushes and palettes clean. The first studio man we knew was called William, because his name was so impossibly Albert. He had been in South Africa and I remember crying with rage when he confessed under severe cross-examination, that the Kaffir children were more like my brother's shoes which were dull black than like mine which were patent leather. . . .

As soon as we were out of the house we might have been in the country. Gardens surrounded us on all sides and only a few years earlier there had been fields behind the little orchard which bounded the further end. Ugly brick houses had been built since then, but they were hidden by the long white rough-cast studio which stood between the orchard and the road. It was called the Garden Studio, and here my grandfather worked on his larger canvases. It was a little alarming to us: the red-tiled entrance and steps which led down to the furnace-room where we were never allowed to go and anything, one felt, might live; the iron grilles in the floor to let in the warm air for winter days; the tall narrow slit in the outer wall through which finished pictures were passed. Sometimes these pictures went to exhibitions, but more often straight to the friend or patron (in the very best sense of the word) who had commissioned them and was content to wait for years if need be for the perfect expression of the artist's mind. In this studio there was a very high set of steps with a higher and lower platform on which the artist worked at the upper portions of his picture. I remember sitting on these steps, my head wrapped in a many-coloured piece of silk and bound with a coronet, while my grandfather made studies of crown and drapery for one of the mourning queens in the great unfinished picture of Arthur in Avalon which is now in the Tate Gallery.—ANGELA THIRKELL, in "Three Houses." (London: Oxford University Press.)

By Permission of the London Salon of Photography, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Geranium: From a Photograph by Dr. F. Ferruccio Leiss

"SHADOW owes its birth to light," sang the poet Gay; and the accuracy of his words is evidenced in this clever photographic study by Dr. F. Ferruccio Leiss, exhibited at the London Salon of Photography. Imagination sees the delicately tinted or cream-colored wall of a house in some picturesque town of Italy. The little bracket-shelf, secured against the sunny wall, supports a geranium. No show plant this, no mass of vivid color, of closely set heads of scarlet blossom. One would suppose it to have been brought out into the sunshine from some humble artisan's dwelling. It has been sheltered during the winter months, and the stems have run up a little, lifting bud and leaf heavenward toward the light.

When we come to think of geraniums, how cosmopolitan they are; how ready to brighten any surroundings! But is this surprising, when we remember that varieties of this interesting family are to be found from the Arctic Zone to the Cape of Good Hope, their native country? Europe, Asia, Africa, and America see the flowering of these gay blossoms amid their velvet leaves. And so we may find them in the drab alley of any great city, as in a palace garden. Geraniums may climb recklessly prodigal of color, they may stand erect and bold. But always there is something homelike, friendly, and pleasing about them, something that has endeared them to us, and that in many lands.

The Influence of the English Bible

It might be well to pause for a moment and think what the Bible meant to a seventeenth-century reader. In the first place, it was regarded as a privilege to look therein, a privilege which had from time to time been denied the common people. In Henry Eighth's reign a statute permitted the reading of the Bible only by the nobility and the gentry; any artificer, apprentice, journeyman, servant, or laborer, or any woman not of noble or gentle birth who dared to read the Scriptures incurred liability of a month's imprisonment for each offense. Could any means have been employed more likely to secure a world of readers? . . .

Let us imagine that we are in the year 1611. The Virgin Queen was no more, but her spacious days were hardly over. England was a nest of singing birds. Shakespeare was alive; he had, indeed, made his exit from the stage and was living in retirement in Stratford; but Bacon was at work: he had published his *Advancement of Learning* and was busy upon *Novum Organum*. His disciples say that he had much to do with the Bible, and he may have done so, for he was the greatest scholar then living in England. They make much of the fact, for fact it is, that in the forty-sixth Psalm the forty-sixth word from the beginning is "Shake" and the forty-sixth from the end is "speare," and they say Bacon put it there; it is a coincidence of course, for practically this same arrangement occurs in the Bible of 1539, published some years before Bacon was born. Ben Jonson was at the height of his fame. Dekker and Marston—the latter a cleric as well as a dramatist—Webster and Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, all were at work making their contribution to that glorious thing we call English literature. The whole world was in a ferment: the Renaissance was in full flower; imperialism was in the air; England had found herself; the seas were swept by her ships; Drake had circumnavigated the globe; Robert Thorne, a Bristol seaman, only voiced what was in all men's minds when he said, "There is no land uninhabitable, no sea innavigable to an Englishman." It was in this spirit that Captain John Smith sailed west to the land that was to be Virginia. . . .

The only thing needful to weld together the empire—for England was an empire long before Disraeli made the announcement—was a common language, simple and direct enough to be understood by all, yet of range sufficient for the scholar. This "The Book," the Bible, the Authorized Version, supplied. No book has ever had, no book can ever have the influence of the English Bible.—From "The Greatest Book in the World and Other Papers," by A. EDWARD NEWTON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Intruders

Your property I'm on, you say?
I'm trespassing? Then tell me pray,
What of the bees among the clover,
Linnet and lark that hover over,
Rooks in the tall trees, starlings in
Stubble, and blackbirds in the whin,
Fieldmice and every creepy crawly
Down in the meadow grasses?
Surely,
Faring unchallenged day by day,
They have established right of way.
Free of the earth and sky, they need
Never a document or deed.
So why, please Mr. Owner, why
Not I?

EDGAR NEWGASS.

Vrch žebříku

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

V ČASTO byla vyslovena nepopiratelná pravda, že na dosáhnutí "vrchu žebříku" je potřeba jedinosti cíle. V sborníku nedávno vyšlý článek jednající o zdaru lidské snahy končí takto: "Ale o jedné věci zůstávám přesvědčen: mohl jsem zcela dobře pochoditi v každém podniku, do kterého jsem se pustil, kdybych se ho byl držel a . . . věnoval mu celou pozornost. Setkal jsem se s nezdarem . . . protože jsem neměl čas konati obě práce." Obyčejně se myslí, že nějaký hmotný stav představuje "vrch žebříku"—peníze neb postavení—znamení světské moci. Ale dnes pomalu shledáváme, že pouhé vydělávání peněz nijak není konečnou definicí zdaru, protože se dokázalo, že peníze a hmotné hodnoty mnoho podlehají změnám. Kromě toho poznáváme z dějin i ze zkušenosti, že sláva, postavení a dobré jméno nikterak neuspokojují.

Jestliže by tedy jedinost našeho účelu byla vedena k duchovnímu cíli—k projevu větší duchovnosti—nebylo by dosažení toho cíle zcela uspokojující? Ježíš dokázal, že je takovým když se zdarem dosáhl království nebeské—pokoj a harmonii—ve vlastním vědomí a povznesl se nad bouře zášti a všech hmotných omezení. Ale zdá se, že my váháme říditi se příkladem Ježíše. Avšak když věnujeme plnou pozornost úkolu nabytí království nebeského ve svém vědomí, nebude odměna jistá?

Aby zůstala myšlenka soustředěna na duchovním, musíme milovati Ducha více než hmotu; musíme si vážiti každého svědectví o moci Ducha, projeveného v lidské zkušenosti. Musíme vyjadřovati vděčnost, radost a lásku, vlastnosti Ducha. To je úkol, jehož předsevzetí je všem umožněno Křesťanskou Vědou. Mary Baker Eddy mluví o vděčnosti jako o "věci, soustřeďující světlo tam, kde láska, paměť a všechno v lidském srdci je přítomno, aby projevilo světlo" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, První Církev Krista, Vědce a Směs, str. 164). Vděčnost poznává dobro, které je přítomné a prostřednictvím tohoto poznání zvětšuje moc pravé činnosti až zlo se ztratí v nicotnosti. Bez vděčnosti dobro nemůže býti nepetřitě v lidských životech. Proto važme si vděčnosti a říkejme s Ježíšem, "Otče, děkuji tobě." Takové ujištění, že dobro je vždypřítomné, je prvním stupněm na žebříku duchovního docílení.

S tímto ujištěním přijde radost, kterou nemůže odejmouti žádná osoba ani okolnost. Nebude předstíraného optimismu ani umělého rozjaření, nýbrž stálá zářivost, která osvítí všechny naše cesty. Bude to radost z přemoženého hříchu; hluboký smysl neodvislého práva sobě vládnouti, neotřesený u všech výbuchů zla. Žádné hrozící neštěstí nemůže zrušiti rovnováhu věrného Křesťanského Vědce, který stále pevně tvrdí, že zlo nemá moc ani bytí. Důkaz, že jeho modlitba je účinná následuje nevyhnutelně podle míry jeho čistoty, poctivosti a pokory.

Čistota, poctivost a pokora jsou základní kameny stavby lásky. Vděčnost a radost připravují cestu k pokoji, a poctivost a pokora stojí pevně proti každému protivnému vlivu. Láska je budující; nenávist je záhubná. Ale naše láska musí býti taková, jakou Ježíš projevil—universální, nesobecká a čistá.

Čistota je moc. Ona žádá, abychom sebe vědomě ovládali. Křesťanská Věda zjevuje vždypřítomnou božskou moc—za mocí kolisající lidské vůle—která přináší účinnou odpověď na modlitbu vyslovenou celou duší. Spravedlivá modlitba ovládne každé mylné položení, protože uznává moc Pravdy vytlačiti omyl, schopnost Lásky vytlačiti nenávist a žádost, moc Ducha vytlačiti hmotu. Modlitba čistí lidskou myšlenku a způsobuje poctivost myšlení, které je vždy laskavé. Vědomě se snažíti býti čistým značí poctivost. Je to snaha tak držeti myšlenku a čin za jedno s Principem veškeré čistoty, že můžeme státi klidní před útoky zla, ochotni, je-li potřeba, nechati celý svět znáti a zjistiti hodnotu našich nejvnitřnějších myšlenek.

Každá snaha v směr čistoty musí býti opřena o pokoru. Jinak může býti vystavování samolibosti a spokojenosti se sebou. Pokorné poznání, že ne lidský smysl spravedlnosti, ale božský Princip je vítězem, umožňuje nám upotřebiti moc všemohoucnosti. Před takovou pokorou zlo mizí. V té míře tedy, v jaké vlastnosti jako čistota, poctivost a pokora se nalezají v karakteru, je tam láska, která hýbe horami, která projevuje duchovní vládu nad mocnosti zla; láska, která dosahuje k "vrchu žebříku."

Na stránce 284 "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšené Spisy) Mrs. Eddy říká: "Zlo není něco, čeho je se báti neb před čím se má utíkati, neb co se stává skutečnějším, když se s nim zápasí. Zlo, ponecháno samo sobě, stává se skutečnějším, útočnějším a zvětšuje svoje nároky; ale když se proti němu vychází s Vědou, může býti a bude opanováno Vědou." Takto se mohou všichni naučiti běžeti v závodu života ne nejistě, dosáhnouti "vrch žebříku" pravého zdaru, ujištění, že cesta Ducha přináší neodvislou vládu nad sebou. Jasají se sv. Janem, že ti, "kteříž zvítězili nad tou šelmou a obrazem jejím a nad charakterem jejím i nad počtem jména jejího, ani stojí nad tím mořem skleným majíce harfy Boží."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Capri

Lovely name,
You breathe to me
Beauty I shall never see.

Of an island
Far away,
Dreaming in an azure bay.

Of an amber
Shining beach,
Where the warm waves
Rise and reach

Music murmurous as speech.

And the boats
At evening fold
Sails of light
On spars of gold.

—MABEL SIMPSON, in *Voices*.

The Top of the Ladder

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFTEN has the truism been stated that to reach the "top of the ladder" requires singleness of aim. A recent magazine article dealing with success in human endeavor concludes: "But of one thing I remain convinced: I could have done pretty well in any one of the ventures I tackled, if I had stuck to it and . . . given it my undivided attention. I failed, . . . because I didn't have time to do both jobs." Generally, some material condition is considered to represent the "top of the ladder"—money or position—a symbol of worldly power. Today, however, we have been slowly discovering that mere money-making is by no means the final definition of success; because money and material values have been proved most unstable. Moreover, we have been learning, from both history and experience, that fame, place, and honor are by no means satisfying.

If, then, our singleness of aim were directed toward a spiritual goal—toward manifestation of greater spirituality—would not the attainment of that goal be wholly satisfying? Jesus proved it so when he successfully attained the kingdom of heaven—peace and harmony—within his own consciousness, and rose above storms of hate and all material limitation. We, however, seem slow to follow Jesus' example. But as we give our undivided attention to the task of acquiring the kingdom of heaven within our consciousness, will not the reward be sure?

To keep thought focused on the spiritual, we must love Spirit more than matter; we must value every evidence of the power of Spirit made manifest in human experience. We must express gratitude, joy, and love, qualities of Spirit. That is the task Christian Science enables all to undertake. Mary Baker Eddy speaks of gratitude as "a thing focusing light where love, memory, and all within the human heart is present to manifest light" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 164). Gratitude recognizes the good present, and through this recognition magnifies the power of right activity until evil fades into nothingness. Without gratitude there can be no continuity of good in human lives. Therefore, let us cherish gratitude and, with Jesus, say, "Father, I thank thee." Such assurance of the ever-presence of good is the first rung of the ladder of spiritual attainment.

With that assurance will come a joy that no person or circumstance can take away. There will be no feigned optimism, no artificial exhilaration, but a steady radiance, which will illumine all our ways. It will be the joy in conquered sin; a deep sense of dominion, unshaken before any gusts of evil. No threatening cataclysm can disturb the poise of a faithful Christian Scientist, who is constantly affirming that evil has neither power nor entity. The proof of his prayer follows, inevitably, in proportion to his purity, honesty, and humility.

Purity, honesty, and humility are the corner stones of the structure of love. Gratitude and joy pave the way to peace; and honesty and humility stand firm against any adverse influence. Love is constructive; hate is destructive. But our love must be such as Jesus manifested—universal, unselfish, and pure.

Purity is power. It demands conscious exercise of self-control. Christian Science reveals the ever present divine power—beyond that of wavering human will—which brings effectual answer to whole-souled prayer. Righteous prayer masters any erroneous situation because it acknowledges the power of Truth to displace error; the ability of Love to displace hate and lust; the strength of Spirit to displace matter. Prayer purifies the human thought and produces integrity of thinking, which is always loving. Conscious effort to be pure indicates honesty. It is the endeavor to keep thought and act so at one with the Principle of all purity that one can stand undisturbed before the onslaughts of evil, willing, if necessary, to have the whole world know and appraise one's innermost thoughts.

Every effort toward purity must be grounded upon humility. Otherwise, there may be an exhibition of self-righteousness and smugness. The humble recognition that not a human sense of righteousness, but divine Principle is the conqueror, enables one to utilize the power of omnipotence. Before such humility evil vanishes. To the degree, then, that the qualities of purity, honesty, and humility are present in character, there is love—love that moves mountains, that manifests spiritual dominion over forces of evil; love that reaches the "top of the ladder."

On page 284 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says: "Evil is not something to fear and flee before, or that becomes more real when it is grappled with. Evil let alone grows more real, aggressive, and enlarges its claims; but, met with Science, it can and will be mastered by Science." Thus all may learn to run the race of life not uncertainly; to reach the "top of the ladder" of true success, assured that the way of Spirit brings dominion. They rejoice with St. John that they "that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over the number of his name, stand on the sea of glass, having the harps of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Spanish Houses

Spanish houses of greatest beauty are like persons of quality, in that they do not proclaim their personal affairs nor parade their possessions in public. Moreover, the revelation of their charm of personality is reserved for those who, through ties of family or friendship, are admitted to the inner rooms and walled enclosures.

It is for this reason that the Spanish house of quality flaunts no attention-attracting ornamentation to the passer-by, gives no inkling of its character, its intentions or its possession. On the street side the façade is of white-washed stone or stucco, unbroken on its lower floor save by occasional windows, small in size and heavily shuttered, latticed, or grilled; from the vantage-ground of which those within may look out, but through which those without may glimpse no detail within.

Because of its mystery, the charm of this type of Spanish house is as tantalizing as the fleeting glimpse on an upper balcony of its own Castilian or Andalusian beauties, whose dark eyes gleam above their fans held in slim jeweled fingers. The allure of mystery and romance belongs, moreover, to the Old Spanish house alone. Cold Northern blank-walled buildings are just that—and the reason for their unresponsiveness leaves one incurious. But low rambling Spanish walls that encircle gardens—the telltale trees and vines of which escape here and there above a coping—have all the allure of a shut-in paradise.

This is why it is just about as suitable to tack the label "Spanish" on a commonplace, vulgar, white or pink or blue or yellow pile of chunky, topless square, perched upon a bleak plot of unfenced land, with windows on all sides open to the ground, as it would be to build an adobe pueblo dwelling, trim its parapet with a Greek cornice, stand some Greek or Roman columns against the front of it, and call it "Colonial."

The rules governing Spanish architecture, of course, have plenty of contradictory exceptions. If one happens, for instance, to dislike the suggestion of living in walled seclusion, one may with propriety and with best taste interpret the Spanish style as one pleases, so long as its quality of reserve be not lost. The result could be any plain-walled building with a beautiful doorway and deep-set windows with spool-turned spindles covering a casement that opens inward. It might even be something suggestive of plantation architecture, in that it could have wide second-story verandas and its roof-tiles laid shingle-flat.

Beautiful Spanish houses are always those which are simple in effect and low in proportion to their widespread area.—EMILY POST, in "The Personality of a House" (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Somewhat Higher Prices Attained In Stock Market

Movement Is Steady and Changes Generally Are Net Advances

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Active buying swept through the stock market, on the heels of an upturn in Chicago wheat, in the late trading today.

Net gains of 1 to 3 points were numerous at the finish, and transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Further agitation for sound money and a return to the gold standard, in the form of a resolution by the New York State Chamber of Commerce, attracted much attention in financial quarters. Wall Street, convinced during the past fortnight that a substantial degree of inflation was in store, has begun to waver in its opinion again.

Business and industrial news was somewhat unfavorable, but announcement of substantial loans from the Government for railway equipment purchases, and the approach of the holiday shopping season, brought hopes of better reports in coming weeks. The weekly statistics on the movement of revenue freight were a little discouraging, showing a drop of 13,808 cars from the previous week, a somewhat larger than seasonal recession. The

19,390 above the like week of last year.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	¾%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper ...	1¼%	1¾%	1¾%
Bar silver	40⅜c	40⅞c	38¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	½@ ¾	⅞@1	½
90 days	⅝@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	¾@1
4 to 6 months	⅝@ ¾	¾@1	1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days..	⅜@ ½	⅝@⅞	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅝@ ½	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	¾@ ⅞	⅞@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅞	⅝@ ⅞	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	133s 2d	133s 3d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18⅞d	18⅝d	18⅞d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2 @2½	2 @2½	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
San Francisco ..	3½	Rome	3½
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Sofia	2
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.82¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.84⅜	4.82⅞	4.8665
France—franc ..	.0604½	.0609	.0392
Belgium—belga ..	.2160	.2175	.139
Italy—lira	.0817	.0821	.0526
Germany—mark .	.3690	.3705	.2381
Austria—schill'g .	.1700	.1700	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0447	.0447	.0296
Denmark—krone .	.2160	.2155	.268
Finland—finm'k .	.0204	.0204	.0252
Greece—dr'chma .	.0088	.0087	.0120
Holland—florin ..	.6240	.6260	.402
Hungary—pengo .	.2600	.2600	.1749
Norway—krone ...	.2430	.2422	.268
Poland—zloty	.1605	.1605	.1122
Port'gal—escudo .	.0440	.0440	.0442
Roumania—leu ..	.0043	.0043	.0596
Spain—peseta ...	.1297	.1301	.193
Sweden—krona ..	.2490	.2486	.268
Switz'l'd—franc .	.3000	.3010	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0204	.0204	.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol .	.3500	.3525	*
Shanghai—dol ...	.3150	.3187½	*
India—rupee	.3640	.3620	.3650
Japan—yen	.2925	.2960	.4985
Java—florin	.6270	.6275	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso .	.4987½	.4987	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol .	.5685½	.5675	.5678
	South America		
Argentine—dol ..	.3964	.3898	.4244
Brazil—milreis ..	.0833	.0833	.1196
Chile—peso	.0965	.0965	.12166
Peru—sol	.2075	.2075	.28
Uruguay—peso ..	.7425	.7450	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar ..	.9975	.9875	1.00
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2833	.2833	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.86¼	.87½	.85⅜	.87¼	+.02¼
May	.88½	.90⅜	.87¾	.90¼	+.02½
July	.86⅝	.87⅞	.85⅝	.87⅛	+.02⅜
Corn					
December	.43⅛	.45	.43	.44⅜	+.02
May	.49¾	.51⅛	.49¼	.41	+.03⅛
July	.51⅝	.53	.51⅛	.52¾	—.02¼
Oats					
December	.33⅝	.34½	.33¼	.34⅜	+.01¼
May	.36	.37⅜	.36	.37¼	+.01¼
July	.35	.36	.34¾	.35¾	+.01
Lard					
December	5.20	5.20	5.12	5.20	+.10

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.64⅛	.62¼	.63⅜	— ⅛
December	.66	.66¾	.67⅛	— ⅜
May	.68¾	.67½	.68⅛	— ⅛

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December ...	9.58	9.64	9.54	9.62	+.06
January	9.63	9.20	9.63	9.69	%.07
March	9.81	9.85	9.78	9.84	+.07
May	9.94	9.99	9.91	9.98	%.07
July	10.07	10.13	10.05	10.12	+.08

Spots—9.80 up 5 points. b—Bid. Tone at close very steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December ...	9.56	9.58	9.50	9.57	+.04
January	9.64	9.67	9.64	9.65	+.04
March	9.78	9.83	9.76	9.81	+.04
May	9.90	9.95	9.88	9.95	+.05
July	10.03	10.05	10.03	10.05	+.04

Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.23	5.26	5.20	5.21	...
March	5.24	5.27	5.22	5.23	+.01
May	5.26	5.29	5.24	5.24	...
July	5.27	5.30	5.26	5.26	+.01

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 2
97	86	7	Abraham & S pf	10	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝
13⅛	3	..	Adams Express	1800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	8
21⅜	8	1	Adams Millis	200	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	300	8⅛	8¼	8¼	7¾
19⅜	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	200	5	4⅜	5	4⅞
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
112	47½	3½	Air Reduction	300	102	100	102	99
33	11⅞	.60	Alaska-Juneau	15100	26¼	24⅞	26	26⅜
8¼	1⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7½	7	7⅛	..
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	6	6	6	6¼
145½	70¾	6§	Allied Chem	600	137	129	135½	130
194	118	7	Allied Chem pf	100	123½	123½	123½	..
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	16⅛
47	18½	.2	Amerada	1900	43	42	43	42
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	22½	21½	22½	22
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	13	12¼	13	12½
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9¼
64	23	..	Am Beet Sug pf	200	50	50	50	49
42½	9½	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	29	28	29	27¼
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	1900	90¾	87¾	90⅝	89
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	128	128	128	130
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	23⅞	21¾	23⅞	21¼
99¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	500	33¼	33¼	39¼	..
51¼	34	3§	Am Chicle	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44
27	20	4	Am Coal	10	20	20	20	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	10700	53½	52	53½	52
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	500	2¼	2	2	..
13	6½	..	Am European	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2100	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
35⅞	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	14	13¾	14	12¾
21½	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	500	16½	15⅞	16½	15⅞
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	19½	19	19½	18¼
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	300	8⅝	8	8⅝	8⅜
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	400	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	2100	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8⅛
31⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	600	26¾	24½	26¾	23½
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	500	47	45¾	47	..
23⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	2600	19⅞	18½	19	19¾
19½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1600	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20	19⅞	20	19½
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	300	16¼	15½	16¼	..
19⅛	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	8700	13	12	13	12⅜
31⅞	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	2800	16⅜	15½	16½	15½
4½	1⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	17½	17½	17½	..
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	68500	45⅝	44	45⅝	45½
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	91½	91½	91½	90
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	18⅜	17	18¼	17
85	37⅞	.2	Am Steel F pf	200	57	55	56	..
42⅞	17¾	2½§	Am Stores	2000	35½	33½	35½	..
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	55	53¾	54	53½
134¾	86½	6	Am Tel & Tel	9400	115	112	115	111⅞
37⅝	7	..	Am Type F pf	40	10¼	9¾	9¾	9½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	500	19¼	18	19	18¾
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	500	11⅜	10	11½	10¼
81⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	500	55¾	52½	55¾	52½
22⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	12700	14⅜	13⅞	14¾	14⅜
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	20¾	19¾	20¾	20½
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	25	25	25	24⅞
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	30	111	110⅝	111	109½
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	41	38	41	40
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	44	44	44	..
15½	3⅜	..	Asso Oil	600	30½	30	30½	..
80¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	1600	50	46¼	49½	47¾
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	300	55½	55¼	55¼	57
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	32	30	32	29¼
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	5300	30	29⅞	30	29¼
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	76	76	76	..
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	600	30¾	30	30¼	30½
34⅝	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	400	38	37	38	37
9¾	4⅛	..	Austin Nichols	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3900	8	7¼	8	7⅝
17⅝	3⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	5100	11⅞	11	11⅞	10½
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	31	31	31	..
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	7200	23	21¾	23	22
29¼	8½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	23½	22	23½	22
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	32½
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	95	95	95	97½
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	6200	8½	8¼	8½	8⅝
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	12½	12½	12½	..
70¾	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	54½	54½	54½	..
12⅞	1½	..	Belding Hem	200	9	8⅞	8⅞	..
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	94⅜	94½	94⅜	94½
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	300	14	14	14	14
21¼	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	13	12	13	12½
49¼	10⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	4800	30⅜	28⅝	30¼	29
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	300	10¾	10¾	10⅞	..
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	600	46¼	43½	46¼	43⅜
37⅞	18	1.60†	Borden	2800	22½	21⅝	22½	22⅛
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	500	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	15¼
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	700	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8¼
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	28½	27	28½	26¾
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	75	75	75	..
9¾	1½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5½	5½	5½	..
117	108¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	118	118	118	..
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	9	9	9	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6	6	6	..
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¾
8⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	3½	3¼	3½	3⅛
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	1200	6¾	5⅞	6½	6½
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1500	13½	12⅞	13½	13
5¼	1⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2½	2½	2½	..
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
7½	1¾	..	Butterick	100	3	3	3	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	700	23	21⅜	23	21⅞
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	20¼	19⅝	20¼	..
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1	1	1	1
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1200	28	26	27½	26⅞
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	4900	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13⅛
35½	14	1§	Cannon Mills	100	27	27	27	26¾
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	5400	67⅞	64½	67⅜	64½
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	410	67	65¾	66⅛	..
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	900	20¼	19⅝	20¼	19½
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
58⅞	4½	4	Celanese Corp	22400	44⅜	41¾	44⅝	43½
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	30	29	29	30
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	32600	36⅝	34⅜	36¼	36
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1600	32¾	31⅜	32⅝	31⅜
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5500	39⅞	38½	39⅜	38⅜
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	500	3	3	3	..
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	7¼	6¼	7	6½
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	5⅜	5	5⅜	4⅞
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2600	8⅝	7½	8¼	7½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	700	8¼	7½	8¼	7½
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2100	7⅜	6½	7⅛	6⅜
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	18½	18	18½	..
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	2500	5¼	4½	5	4½
19½	3½	..	Chi RI & P 7%	200	6½	6⅜	6½	..
35	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	19½	19½	19½	..
10½	2	..	Childs Company	200	4	3½	4	4¾
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	35600	42¼	39½	42½	40¼
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	16	15¼	16	15⅝
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	64½	64½	64½	..
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	12⅞
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	300	17	16½	17	16½
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4½
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	80	21¾	20½	21⅝	21⅝
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	17	17	17	..
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	1500	12½	12	12½	11⅞
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	66¾	60¾	66¾	..
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Plc vtc	400	22½	21⅞	22½	21¾
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	300	54	52¼	54	51¾
19	4	..	Comm Credit	300	14⅜	14	14⅝	14
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	91	91	91	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	34
97¼	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	89	89	89	88
57¼	9	.80	Comm Solvents	30500	34½	32⅝	34	33½
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	6700	2½	2	2½	2⅛
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	30½	29½	30½	29½
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1900	23¾	22½	23⅜	22
55½	50⅞	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	70	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	..
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Flm I pf	400	9½	8¼	9½	9⅛
64¼	37⅝	3	Consol Gas	9800	40½	38¼	40⅛	37⅞
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	13100	11⅝	11¼	11½	11¼
3¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
49¼	5½	..	Cont Baking B	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
14⅜	2⅜	..	Cont Can	2500	65⅛	63¼	64⅜	63½
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8⅛	8	8	7⅞
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	26½	25¼	26	24¾
4	1	..	Cont Motors	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6100	17⅝	17	17½	17¼
39½	23	2§	Cream of Wheat	300	28⅞	27⅜	28⅞	27¼
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	10¼	9¾	10¼	..
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	700	33	32	33	31½
9⅞	1	..	Crucible Steel	100	17½	17½	17½	..
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	34	34	34	..
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	4	3⅞	4	..
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	24¼	24	24¾	..
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	42¼	42	42½	42
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	39
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	11	11	11	..
8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	11	11	11	11½
49	5⅝	..	Deere & Co	6400	21	20	21	20¼
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2800	24½	22⅞	24	22⅝
93¾	27⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1900	51	48	51	47¼
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	300	6	5¾	6	5½
95	79¼	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	95	95	95	..
39½	12	1.80*	Dome Mines	12400	36⅛	34½	35½	36
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20½	20⅜
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	700	14⅜	13½	14⅜	13⅜
86¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	8200	79⅜	76¼	79	76⅜
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	110	95	92½	95	92½
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	300	72½	71	72½	71
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	300	11½	11	11	..
5¼	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	700	2¾	2½	2¾	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	600	15	14¼	15	14
88½	75	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	75	75	75	..
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3400	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & L	2200	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	40	39	40	39½
4	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
49⅝	15	..	Engineers PS ww	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	200	9¼	9	9¼	..
25⅞	3¾	..	Erie RR	800	15½	14½	15¼	14½
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	15½	15	15¾	15½
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	7	7	7	..
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	..	..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2¼	2	2¼	2
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	20	20	20	20
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	26	26	26	25
9½	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	1400	20⅜	19	20⅜	19⅜
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	700	51½	51⅜	51½	51⅜
18½	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
22	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	14⅞	13¾	14⅞	14
24¼	15⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18⅞	18	18⅞	..
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	800	13½	14⅜	14⅜	10
150½	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	200	150½	144	150½	..
47⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	3700	45¼	44¼	45¼	44⅝
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	140	13½	12½	12½	..
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	600	7½	7½	7½	7½
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	400	30	28¼	30	28½
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	300	15	14	15	14¼
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	800	13½	13⅜

Financial: News and Comment

Claims Monetary Measures Cannot Regulate Prices

Economists Favor Fixed Standard of Value, Says Bank—Fear Inflation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Opinion among economists generally is adverse to the managed currency idea, and though there is universal agreement as to the desirability of working toward a stable price level, most of them feel "skeptical as to the efficacy of purely monetary measures to control prices," states the National City Bank in its current monthly review.

"To the extent that prices are responsive to monetary influence," the bank says, "the ability to make credit tight or easy as policy dictates is believed by most economists to afford adequate scope for currency control without resort to the more radical step of altering the gold content of the standard of value, with all the attendant confusion in the foreign exchanges and danger of impairing confidence in the currency."

The bank summarizes some of the reasons why economists favor a fixed standard of value and are opposed to an attempt to regulate prices by altering the gold content of the currency unit.

No Effect on Commodity Price

The question is discussed how the purchase of gold by the R. F. C. at varying prices can affect the price level of commodities. The review says there is no necessary direct connection between the price paid for an ounce of gold and the price paid for a bushel of wheat, a bale of cotton or a pair of shoes, adding:

"Commodities are not exchanged for gold, but for currency and bank deposits. Changing the price of gold, therefore, does nothing to affect the price of commodities unless in some way or another the change provides the public with both more money and a desire to spend it.

"It is, therefore, in its psychological aspects that the new policy is likely to be most effective. If the Government, for instance, raises its bid price for gold, and this is interpreted as representing the Government's belief that the dollar is too dear, and that the ultimate level of revaluation might be lower down, people may be induced to exchange their dollars for foreign currencies, or for stocks or commodities, in which case the exchange value of the dollar will tend to fall and the price of stocks and commodities tend to rise.

"If the Government is prepared to go far enough, it is quite possible that in this way it may be able to raise prices, at least temporarily."

Price Control Difficulty

Referring to the difficulties of price control, the bank continues:

"It is one thing, moreover, to raise prices and another thing to keep them up, and it is on the question of the Government's ability to accomplish the latter that the experts will be found especially to disagree. To the orthodox economist it seems doubtful whether the kind of a price advance that proceeds from currency depreciation can be a good basis on which to build a lasting business recovery.

"Such a policy seems to him more likely to produce speculation than sound investment of the kind needed to promote activity in the capital goods industries without which no recovery can get very far.

"A great difficulty with all attempts to raise prices by currency depreciation is in stopping at just the right points. As long as the dollar is declining it is quite possible that speculation and protective buying may keep prices moving up.

"As soon, however, as the dollar stops falling, buyers are likely to dump their holdings; then prices drop and there is almost certain to be a renewed demand for inflation to put them up again.

"Thus currency depreciation tends to become progressive, and there is always danger that once monetary policy has embarked upon that course it will end up by over-shooting the mark and producing, not a controlled price rise, but a new inflation."

Nova Scotia Lumber Prospects Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, Nova Scotia—With the old stock all shipped, the prospects are that the lumber business will be conducted on a larger scale than in recent years in this part of Colchester County.

In the district of Five Islands the output will be at least 3,000,000 feet of lumber, the largest operators there being I. Lorne Pugsley of Lower Five Islands and R. P. Soley of Economy. Another operator, E. N. McLellan, has two logging gangs, one at Carr's Brook and the other at Black Brook, and will cut in the vicinity of 1,000,000 feet.

Others operating in Economy are J. D. McLellan, R. W. Higgs and Gordon G. Marsh. With this and the prospect of the pulp wood business being better next season the problem of work for the unemployed will be very well taken care of in these districts.

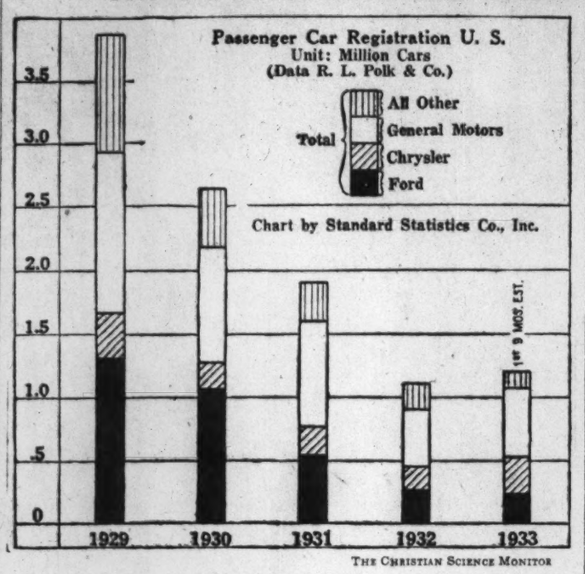
Chase National Bank Deposits Show Decline

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The statement of the Chase National Bank as of Oct. 25, was made public today, in response to the bank call issued by the Controller of the Currency yesterday.

The deposits amounted to $1,358,860,000, as compared with $1,408,837,000 on June 30.

Chrysler and General Motors Sales Positions Lead Field



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Take Advantage of Low-Priced Brackets and Add to Well-Maintained Volume in More Expensive Lines—Independents Lose Ground

The seemingly logical opinion that improved public purchasing power would bring sufficient shift toward medium and higher priced automobile lines to enable the so-called independents to better their relative positions in the industry has, thus far, proved quite the opposite of the facts.

The initial phase of the upturn in automobile buying has brought a sharp accentuation of the trend toward cars priced at $750 and lower, and relatively little increase in sales of the generally more expensive products of the independents.

Chrysler and General Motors have been able to take advantage of this rising trend in the low-priced brackets, and to add this business to the well maintained volume in their higher priced lines. As a consequence, the independents have lost rather than gained in relative position.

Reserve Buying Of Government Bonds Is Again Reduced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The Federal Reserve System continued its policy of cutting down the rate of its purchase of Government securities this week by reducing its buying operations to $20,000,000, the weekly report made public today shows. This is the third drop in open-market purchases, the first occurring when three weeks ago the rate of weekly buying was cut down to $31,000,000 and last week to $25,000,000. Two weeks ago the rediscount rate was cut from 2½ per cent to 2 per cent.

The statement discloses that money in circulation rose $32,000,000 and member bank reserves fell $102,000,000 from its record of $850,000,000 reached last week.

A drop of $3,000,000 in gold reserves is shown in the statement of the system, although there was no change in the monetary gold stocks of the country. This would indicate that some gold had been transferred from the Reserve banks to the Treasury.

Total loans and investments reported by member banks of the Federal Reserve in New York City gained $152,000,000, the best gain in member-bank credit registered for some weeks.

New England Man Now Heads Home Loan Bank Board

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—William F. Stevenson of South Carolina resigned today as chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board and President Roosevelt appointed John F. Fahey of Massachusetts to the office.

Mr. Stevenson, a former member of the House, continues as a member of the board.

In reorganizing the home owners' relief agency the President appointed T. D. Webb of Tennessee as vice-chairman. Mr. Stevenson in a letter to the President suggested the adoption of a rotation system for chairmen of the Home Loan Board and in line with that asked to be relieved of the chairmanship duties.

Mr. Roosevelt, who has been reported as desiring greater speed by the board in refinancing mortgages, readily agreed to the Stevenson suggestion.

"In complying with your request," the President wrote to Mr. Stevenson, "may I express to you my appreciation of the very cooperative spirit shown in your letter and your constructive suggestion as to the valuable effects of rotation of the chairmanship." Mr. Fahey and Mr. Webb also are members of the board.

News Notes—Southern

Retail Trade—The trek to the sunny South has been under way these many days, and winter visitors to Florida have augmented retail trade to such an extent that this State leads the entire South in per capita sales. Florida has this distinction notwithstanding the fact that considerably over 50 per cent of the State's population is dependent upon agriculture for a living and therefore lacks the higher industrial income found in some of the other states.

* * *

River Traffic—"Old Man River" is rolling along to a commanding position in the import burlap traffic. For a quarter of a century the port of Boston practically had a monopoly on this trade, whole carloads passing through Boston to the mid-West. Today, barges aided by a Government subsidy are now operating up and down the Mississippi River, carrying huge quantities of burlaps and other goods to the Central Freight Association territory.

* * *

Cotton—King Cotton is having his troubles just now, and sales of the white fluffy material in Greensville, S. C., and throughout the Southeast are off drastically. The "sellers strike," however, has not as yet affected the textile mills, which stocked up on the staple some time ago. Cotton dealers in Greenville report that the decline in cotton mill buying is due more to a shortage of the staple on sale by the farmers. Mill men, however, do not seem perturbed just now for they feel that they will be able to get cotton at a good price when it is needed.

* * *

Leisure—Less work and more play is the rule of the day in the South just at present. Approximately 24 hours have been added to the weekly leisure of industrial workers in the thickly populated textile areas in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas in the last 33 years. Textile workers began work with a six-day week of 10 hours daily in 1899. It has since dwindled down to the present five-day week of eight hours daily labor.

* * *

Banking—Hearts are made lighter and purse strings loosen when bank deposits are insured. The banks of Georgia are responding to the Insurance Deposit Corp's invitation to insure their deposits in a way to make depositors feel justified in placing their money in banks. In regard to banks not insured, R. E. Gormley, state superintendent of banks, says, "I appreciate that we have a number of banks operating without direct competition from an insured bank and in such banks the confidence of their depositors is great enough to make it possible for the banks to continue to operate without insurance."

* * *

Taxes—Apparently a chain store company is as weak as its unpaid taxes. However, some chain stores in Alabama have waxed strong, and have abandoned plans to appeal from a circuit court ruling upholding the validity of the state chain store tax law passed by the Legislature in 1931. They have started paying back taxes which the State tax commission said would amount to between $80,000 and $90,000. The tax ranges from $1 to $75 a store, depending on the number of establishments the individual company operates.

* * *

Mules—The lowly and stubborn mule is having its day. Farmers of the South are buying mules and still more mules. One railroad shipped 1297 mules to Atlanta, Ga., stockyards in August compared with 122 mules in August last year. In September of this year 2694 mules were consigned to Atlanta compared with 450 in September, 1932. Late October figures show that 3981 mules have been imported as compared with 647 mules for October, 1932.

* * *

NRA—The Blue Eagle not only has soared over Greenville, S. C., but apparently has built a nest there. The NRA has added more than $7,000,000 to annual pay rolls in that city, which has a population of 65,850. A total of 4000 persons have been put back to work by the recovery administration, a recent canvas shows. These figures do not include most of the larger textile plants that lie just outside the city.

Colombian Action On Foreign Debts Excites Protest

Committee Says Moratorium Bill Hurtful to U. S. Bondholders

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Sharp protest is directed against the Colombian Government for appearing to be in accord with a proposed plan to force a discussion of private debts at the forthcoming Montevideo conference in a statement made public today by the Independent Bondholders Committee for Colombia.

On October 28 the House of Representatives of Colombia passed a bill for complete moratorium on the National Government's foreign debt service, which action, it is suggested by the Colombian press, would place that country in a position to benefit by any arrangements at the Montevideo conference involving the relief of Pan-American countries in default on foreign debts, the statement says.

Deprecates Moratorium

"The committee has informed the Colombian Government that the suggestion of the press that a moratorium would strengthen the Colombian position in any arrangements that might be arrived at in Montevideo, would only tend to further convince the holders of Colombia's external obligations that they were only adopting this method as an instrument of bargaining in diplomatic or political negotiations in the hopes of effecting a reduction," the announcement adds.

"It is a well known fact that some Latin-American countries have been agitating the suggestion of introducing the question of debts at the Pan-American Conference; and it is equally well known by all the governments of Latin America that it is not within the province of the Department of State of the United States to discuss private debts. If this question of non-Governmental debts were made the subject of discussion at Montevideo, with the approval of the Colombian Government, it would serve no good purpose. The bondholders, or their representatives, are the ones that the Colombian Government should address in this connection."

May Seek Tariff Retaliation

In view of the latest action on the part of the House of Representatives, the committee states that it has addressed a protest to the Colombian Government through Dr. Fabio Lozano Torrijos, Colombian Minister at Washington, advising him that if this legislation for a moratorium was enacted, the committee would endeavor to have the next Congress pass a bill placing a tariff on Colombian coffee. "Such tariff," it adds, "to remain in effect until Colombia recognizes its obligations to the American bondholders and rescinds the various decrees now in effect that have proven so prejudicial and discriminatory to the interests of the American bondholders."

The statement adds that the committee was informed by the Consul General of Colombia of the receipt of a cable from the Minister of Finance recently which confirmed the action of the Lower Chamber, but stating that "the Government will insist before the Senate modification of this bill to exclude short term debts and offering to pay the bondholders' 1934 coupons on the consolidated debts in scrip, totally or partially."

The committee takes exception to this declaration, stating that it can see no justification for the preferential treatment to holders of the short-term obligations. Nor, based on the present position of the Colombian Government, can it see any justification in the proposed moratorium.

Insurance Earnings 106 P. C. of Dividends Paid Stockholders

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Net earnings of a group of 26 of the leading fire, life and casualty insurance companies over a 26-year period ending Dec. 31, 1932, were 160 per cent of dividends paid stockholders, according to an exhaustive study compiled by Bank & Insurance Shares, Inc., Philadelphia.

The companies included in this group are currently writing over 75 per cent of the fire, casualty and life business written by American stock companies.

The study reveals that cash dividends since 1907 would have totaled over 248 per cent on the price of a share of stock in the composite group if purchased in 1907. This share of stock at an average price of 1929 would have shown an appreciation, in addition to dividends, of approximately 650 per cent, and, even at the depressed prices of today, there would still be a marketwise appreciation of 170 per cent. Combining these figures, the gain to the investor of 1907 in this group, through cash dividends plus market appreciation as of the first of last September, would have been approximately 455 per cent, which would be further increased if his gain in equity were included.

Slight Seasonal Rise In Business Failures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Insolvencies in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Oct. 26, advanced slightly over the total for the week ended Oct. 19, the number being 290, against 282. The number of insolvencies during the comparative week in 1932 was 550, or 260 more failures than the latest week's total.

In the Dominion of Canada defaults were appreciably lower, a total of 26 comparing with one of 55 the week of Oct. 19.

England Has Largest Number Cotton Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng., Nov. 3

WITH a total of 1568 cotton mills Great Britain still possesses the largest number of any country in the world, according to the Annual Cotton Handbook published by Comtelburo Limited, London, while there are 601,750 looms in Great Britain, compared with 624,629 a year ago, and 767,524 in 1927.

The number of looms in the United States also dropped from 745,520 looms in 1927 to 625,445 at the present time, according to the handbook. Compared with a peak number of 81,209 in Japan, this country now has 76,591 looms.

Total number of looms throughout the world amounts to 3,050,727, compared with 3,021,959 last year.

Carloadings Still Hold Moderately Above 1932 Week

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended October 28 were 636,670 cars, a decrease of 13,808 under the preceding week but an increase of 19,390 over the corresponding week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of October 28 was 233,539 cars, a decrease of 5964 below the preceding week but 7356 over 1932; less than carlot merchandise, 171,422, decrease 1668 and 5796; grain and grain products, 30,018, increase 1522 over the preceding week but 1944 below last year; forest products, 23,885, decrease 228 below the preceding week but 5027 over 1932 and 243 above 1931; ore, 18,899, decrease 7916 below the preceding week but 12,915 over 1932.

Declines Feature Activities in The Livestock Market

Most Classes Close at New Low Levels for the Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Declines featured the trade in livestock at the U. S. Yards this week, most classes closing at new low levels for the season, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Receipts were not heavy for this time of year but proved burdensome in comparison with demand. Wholesale meat markets were sluggish and lower, providing one of the main bearish influences in the livestock trade. The impending processing tax on hogs caused buyers to operate on a hand to mouth basis.

Light yearling steers and light heifers and mixed yearlings held close to steady, while long yearlings lost 15-25 cents and weighty offerings broke 25-40 cents during the week. An extreme top of $6.40 was paid for mixed yearlings and yearling heifers, while the practical top on long yearlings was $6. Best medium weight steers reached $6.15 early in the week but little with weight sold above $5.75 late. Most heavy steers closed at $4.25-$5. The cow market held steady, low cutters and cutters going at $1.50-$2, and most western beef cows $2.75-$3.50. Bulls advanced 15-25 cents, weighty sausage descriptions turning at $3.25 downward. Vealers broke $1-$1.50, bulking late at $4.50-$5, with best around $6. Stockers and feeders sold steady to lower mostly at $4 down, with best feeders $4.50-$4.75, and stockers $4.50-$5 pigs and light lights off 50-65 cents and packing sows ruled 25-35 cents.

The hog market lost 35-50 cents. Prices fell to the lowest levels since early in May.

To Limit Output Of Philippine Sugar

By the Associated Press

Manila, P. I., Nov. 3

A MEASURE limiting Philippine sugar production for three years to a total of 1,400,000 short tons of raw and 80,000 tons of refined was approved by the Senate Thursday.

The figures represent the estimate for the current crop. Passage of the measure carried out the wishes of Manuel Quezon, president of the Senate, who wishes to point to such action as an evidence of good faith when he heads a new mission to Washington, D. C., seeking a new independence law for the islands.

A similar sugar limitation law is before the House with leaders predicting its passage.

Bellas Hess Sales For October Are 58 P. C. Over 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Sales of National Bellas Hess, Inc. for October were 58 per cent higher than for the corresponding period last year, Mr. Carl D. Berry, president of the company, announced in New York upon his return from the West.

"New car sales in Kansas for the first eight conths of 1933 totaled 19,104 as compared with 12,729 for the corresponding period in 1932, so we were not surprised by the increase in our business," said Mr. Berry.

Wheat checks now being sent to farmers will have a favorable effect on the company's business. "Some farmers will receive as much as $1000 from the Government," Mr. Berry added.

Canadian Trade Expands Rapidly In Major Fields

Study Reveals Business Fared Better Than U. S. During Depression

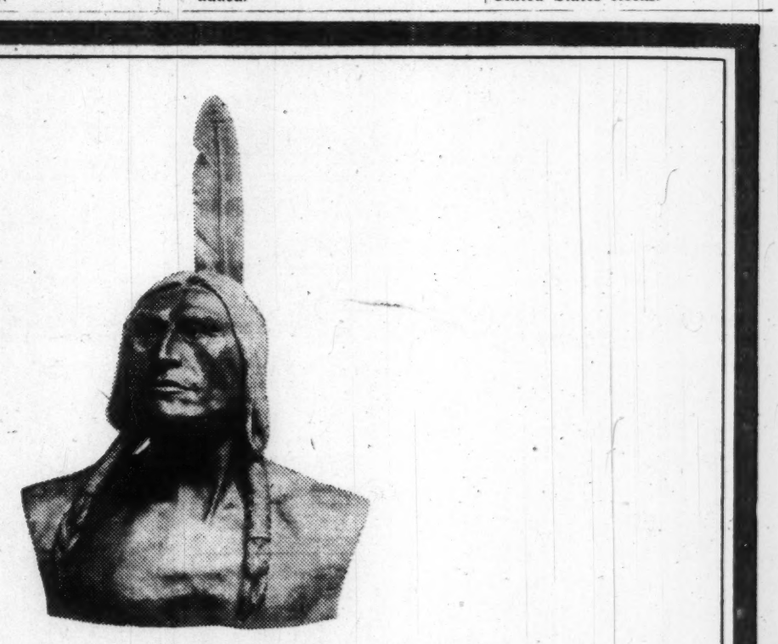
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—A study of Canada's economic history during the depression indicates a relatively greater stability, especially with regard to financial conditions, general employment and foreign trade, than her neighbor to the south, according to a survey by Calvin Bullock comparing recent economic trends in the United States and Canada.

"During the recent world-wide upswing in trade and industry the Dominion has enjoyed a rapid expansion of activity in most major economic fields comparable with that in the United States," the survey says. "Moreover, in certain individual lines of activity, such as electric power production, newsprint production, bank clearings, and foreign trade, recent improvement has been so marked as to carry current rates up to and even above the levels prevailing during the corresponding periods of 1930 and 1929.

"As a result of this relatively encouraging performance very substantial gains were realized during the summer in the majority of Canadian equities."

Substantiating these conclusions, the survey states that "the average appreciation in common stock prices over the period, February to September, has been, in terms of United States dollars for both countries, a gain for Canadian stock of 128.1 per cent as compared with a gain of 70 per cent for United States stocks; in terms of a common gold base, a gain of 55 per cent in Canadian stocks, as compared with only 15.1 per cent in United States stocks."



CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

October 25, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and on deposit with other Banks	$34,640,165.24	
U. S. Government Securities	24,534,326.16	
Short Term Municipal Securities	19,806,218.63	
Acceptances of other Banks	17,423,369.47	
Demand Loans to Brokers	3,155,861.13	
Commercial Paper and Loans Eligible for Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank	11,413,606.26	$110,973,546.89
Demand Loans		11,434,647.32
Loans, Discounts, and Investments		66,176,281.18
Banking House		6,500,000.00
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		5,174,208.46
Accrued Interest Receivable and other Assets		936,022.45
TOTAL		$201,194,706.30

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$ 20,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		11,925,102.97
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, Unearned Discount, etc.		1,951,952.02
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser, or Maker on Acceptances and Bills		5,700,222.40
Other Liabilities		8,956.48
Deposits — Demand	$122,456,756.03	
Deposits — Time	39,151,716.40	161,608,472.43
TOTAL		$201,194,706.30

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Travel

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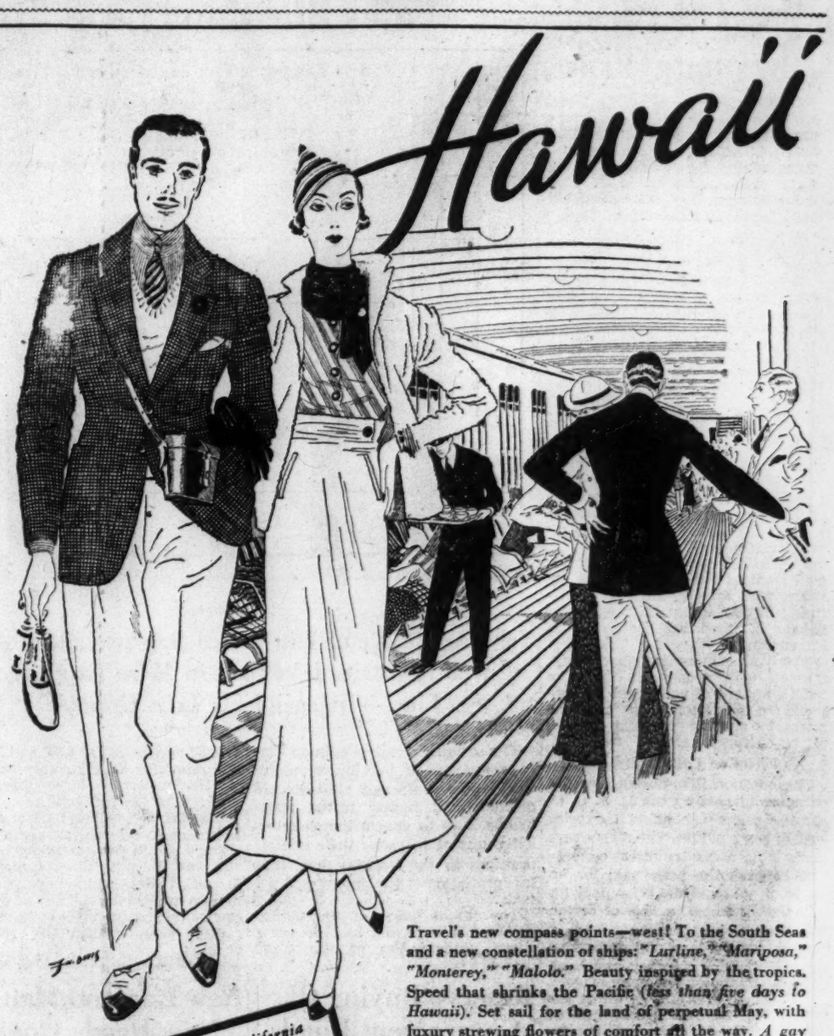

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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

America's Cup Committee Of Seven Named

N. Y. Y. C. Welcomes Another Yachting Challenge With Enthusiasm

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The New York Yacht Club welcomed another challenge for the historic America's Cup in enthusiastic fashion last night, when 150 members, representing 47 yachts, gathered at the clubhouse to hear the latest announcement from the Royal Yacht Squadron of Great Britain, challenging on behalf of Thomas Octave Murdoch Sopwith, dated Oct. 13.

While the meeting was a closed affair, George A. Cormack, the secretary, announced that the challenge mentioned the "J" class yacht Endeavor as the challenging boat, and proposed that the first race be held on or about Sept. 15, 1934.

In accordance with the terms of the deed of gift by which the cup is in the custody of the club, an America's Cup committee, with full power to accept and make all arrangements for the races, was chosen at the meeting. Commodore Junius Spencer Morgan, W. A. W. Stewart, E. Townsend Irvin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George F. Baker, Van S. Merle-Smith, and George A. Cormack constitute the committee.

No announcements were made as to the possible syndicate or individuals to take up the task of furnishing a defender, though several prominent yachtsmen are contemplating the construction of a "J" class yacht, including Cornelius Vanderbilt, in combination with Winthrop W. Aldrich, as well as Commodore Morgan. Of the yachts already in commission, only Weetamoe complies with the terms of the construction rules for the class, and Frederick H. Prince, its owner, has directed that the yacht be prepared for service.

Schleisman Beats Mosconi in National Billiard Tourney

United States Pocket-Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
George Kelly, Philadelphia	2	0	55	10
Charles Seaback, Astoria	2	0	51	18
William Mosconi, Phila.	2	1	48	20
Eddie Sauers, Oakland	2	1	56	14
Charles Summerell, Little R	2	1	56	19
Marcel Camp, Detroit	1	1	38	37
Arthur Church, New York	1	2	36	14
Harry Wood, Duluth	1	3	25	40
Sylvester Schleisman, Minn	1	3	34	30
Walter Franklin, Kan. City	0	2	38	—

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 3—Eddie Sauers of Oakland, Calif., staged a comeback last night in the national pocket billiard championship tournament here when he triumphed over the veteran Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Mo., 125 to 88 in 33 innings. In gaining this, his second victory of the tourney, Sauers tied the high run of the tournament set in the afternoon game of 56 by Charles Summerell of Little Rock, Ark. The previous record of 55 was held by George Kelly of Philadelphia.

William Mosconi of Philadelphia, the 19-year-old youngster who in the early games had proved such a brilliant player, met his first defeat at the hands of Sylvester Schleisman of Minneapolis by the close score of 125 to 107 in 30 innings. Other results were Charles Summerell, Little Rock, Ark., 125, Arthur Church, New York City 82, in 18 innings; Marcel Camp, Detroit, Mich., 125 Harry Wood, Duluth, Minn., 107.

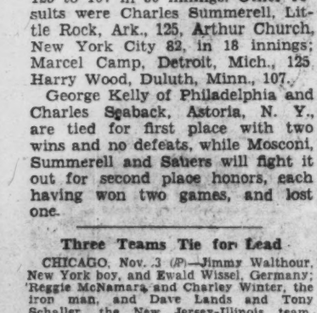
George Kelly of Philadelphia and Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., are tied for first place with two wins and no defeats, while Mosconi, Summerell and Sauers will fight it out for second place honors, each having won two games, and lost one.

Three Teams Tie for Lead

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Jimmy Walthour, New York boy, and Ewald Wissel, Germany; Reggie McNamara and Charley Winter, the iron man, and Dave Lands and Tony Schaller, the New Jersey-Illinois team, were tied for first place in Chicago's thirtieth international six-day bicycle race here today. The leaders had covered 1603 miles and nine laps. One hundred laps were gained in the test last night and early this morning bringing the total up to 873 for the race. The teams of Cecil Walker and Charley Ritter and Harvey Black and Eddie Seufert were withdrawn from the race last night. Walker and Ritter were 17 laps back while Seufert and Black were 14 laps behind.

Princeton's Rowing Plans

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Princeton varsity crew will race all seven of its 1933 opponents again next spring, Asa Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics announced. Schedules for the jayvees, lightweights, third varsity, freshman and single sculls oarsmen were also released. Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, M. I. T., U. S. Naval Academy, Pennsylvania and Yale will row the Tiger first boat next spring. Last year's eight, the second coached by Gordon Sykes, defeated six of these, losing only to the Eli oarsmen.



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Hammond, Gloucestershire, Leads The First-Class Century Makers

Scores Thirteen During the Cricket Season of 1933, Giving Him a Grand Total of Eighty-eight Since 1922—E. H. Hendren Is Second

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—W. R. Hammond, pride of Gloucestershire County and one of England's greatest all-round cricketers, heads the 1933 list of first-class century makers. His total of three-figure innings, 13, is his biggest in any one season so far. His previous best was 12 in 1927. The record seasonal aggregate of hundreds is held by the world-famous J. B. Hobbs of Surrey, who made 16 such scores in 1925.

Since Hammond qualified as a professional for Gloucestershire in 1922 he has scored 88 centuries in first-class cricket. This total includes three-figure scores in Australia and elsewhere abroad in the course of tours with Marylebone Cricket Club teams.

Hammond holds the world's record for individual high scoring in international play. He earned that distinction in April this year when he hit 336 for England against New Zealand. Before this, the biggest knock in a test match was D. G. Bradman's 334 for Australia against England at Leeds in 1930.

During the 1933 campaign, Hammond made four double centuries. His biggest effort was 246 against the touring West Indians.

Second and third in the following list, which has been compiled specially for The Christian Science Monitor, we find E. H. Hendren, with 11 centuries, and C. P. Mead with 10. The following list shows details of the centuries scored in first-class cricket this year by all batsmen who entered three figures more than three times:

W. R. Hammond (13)—246 for Gloucestershire vs. West Indies. 239 for Gloucestershire vs. Glamorganshire. 231 for Gloucestershire vs. Derbyshire. 206 for Gloucestershire vs. Leicestershire. 184 for South of England vs. Marylebone Cricket Club. 178 for Gloucestershire vs. Middlesex. 140 for Gloucestershire vs. Nottinghamshire. 133 for An England XI vs. West Indies. 126 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Lancashire. 122 for Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire. 120 for Gloucestershire vs. Surrey. 120 for Gloucestershire vs. Lancashire. 111 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire.

E. H. Hendren (11)—301 not out for Middlesex vs. Worcestershire. 222 not out for Middlesex vs. Essex. 162 not out for Middlesex vs. Lancashire. 154 for M. C. C. Australian XI vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI. 152 not out for Middlesex vs. Surrey. 132 for Middlesex vs. Glamorganshire. 116 for Rest of England vs. Champion County. 111 for Middlesex vs. Surrey. 105 for M. C. C. vs. Yorkshire. 101 for Middlesex vs. Kent. 101 for Middlesex vs. Kent.

C. P. Mead (10)—227 for Hampshire vs. Derbyshire. 198 for Hampshire vs. Kent. 152 for Hampshire vs. Nottinghamshire. 150 for Hampshire vs. Leicestershire. 135 for Hampshire vs. Kent. 131 not out for Hampshire vs. Worcestershire. 116 for Hampshire vs. Gloucestershire. 114 for Hampshire vs. Lancashire. 113 not out for Hampshire vs. Lancashire. 109 not out for Hampshire vs. Surrey.

L. W. G. Ames (9)—295 for Kent vs. Gloucestershire. 210 for Kent vs. Warwickshire. 201 for Players vs. Gentlemen. 145 not out for Kent vs. Northamptonshire. 143 not out for Kent vs. Derbyshire. 137 for Kent vs. Surrey. 132 for Kent vs. Northamptonshire. 125 for Kent vs. Middlesex. 115 for Kent vs. Marylebone Cricket Club.

*C. F. Walters (9)—226 for Worcestershire vs. Kent. 190 not out for Worcestershire vs. Hampshire. 138 for Worcestershire vs. Lancashire. 134 for Worcestershire vs. Essex. 124 for Worcestershire vs. Derbyshire. 115 for Worcestershire vs. Nottinghamshire. 114 for Worcestershire vs. Gloucestershire. 108 for Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire. 103 for Worcestershire vs. Sussex.

*R. E. S. Wyatt (8)—187 not out for Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire. 166 for Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire. 150 for Warwickshire vs. West Indies. 136 not out for Rest of England vs. Champion County. 116 for Warwickshire vs. Leicestershire. 108 for H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI vs. West Indies. 105 for M. C. C. vs. Yorkshire. 102 not out for Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire.

Maurice Nichol (8)—165 not out for Worcestershire vs. Glamorganshire. 157 not out for Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire. 154 for Worcestershire vs. Yorkshire. 116 for Worcestershire vs. Hampshire. 112 for Worcestershire vs. Middlesex. 111 for Worcestershire vs. Leicestershire. 109 not out for Worcestershire vs. Kent. 106 not out for Worcestershire vs. Hampshire.

Arthur Mitchell (8)—158 for Yorkshire vs. M. C. C. 150 not out for Yorkshire vs. Worcestershire. 142 for Yorkshire vs. Worcestershire. 138 for Yorkshire vs. Nottinghamshire. 123 for Yorkshire vs. Lancashire. 108 not out for Yorkshire vs. Glamorganshire. 100 not out for H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI vs. M. C. C. Australian team. 100 not out for H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI vs. M. C. C. Australian team.

A. H. Bakewell (7)—257 for Northamptonshire vs. Glamorganshire. 146 for Northamptonshire vs. Nottinghamshire. 102 for Northamptonshire vs. Leicestershire. 123 for Northamptonshire vs. Essex. 116 for Northamptonshire vs. Warwickshire. 113 for Northamptonshire vs. Glamorganshire. 107 for England vs. West Indies.

*George Headley (7)—224 not out for West Indies vs. Somersetshire, 200 not out for West Indies vs. Derbyshire. 182 for West Indies vs. Warwickshire. 169 for West Indies vs. England. 167 for West Indies vs. An England XI. 129 for West Indies vs. M. C. C. 129 for West Indies vs. Glamorganshire.

Maurice Leyland (7)—210 not out for Yorkshire vs. Kent. 192 for Yorkshire vs. Northamptonshire. 134 for Yorkshire vs. Nottinghamshire. 133 for Yorkshire vs. Worcestershire. 133 for Yorkshire vs. M. C. C. 133 for Yorkshire vs. Hampshire. 117 not out for Yorkshire vs. Worcestershire.

Herbert Sutcliffe (7)—205 for Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire. 177 for Yorkshire vs. Middlesex. 174 for Yorkshire vs. Leicestershire. 119 for M. C. C. Australian team vs. H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI. 114 not out for Champion County vs. The Rest. 113 for Yorkshire vs. Northamptonshire. 107 for Yorkshire vs. M. C. C.

Jack O'Connor (6)—237 for Essex vs. Somersetshire. 140 for Essex vs. Gloucestershire. 130 for Essex vs. Hampshire. 122 not out for Essex vs. Warwickshire. 115 for Essex vs. Hampshire. 102 not out for Essex vs. Lancashire.

Leonard Townsend (6)—233 for Derbyshire vs. Leicestershire. 172 not out for Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire. 151 for Derbyshire vs. Essex. 142 for Derbyshire vs. Northamptonshire. 106 for Derbyshire vs. Northamptonshire. 100 for Derbyshire vs. Yorkshire.

J. B. Hobbs (6)—221 for Surrey vs. West Indies. 133 for Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire. 118 for Surrey vs. Cambridge University. 117 for Surrey vs. Somersetshire. 101 for Surrey vs. Kent. 100 for Surrey vs. Warwickshire.

Norman Kilner (6)—197 for Warwickshire vs. Yorkshire. 145 for Warwickshire vs. Glamorganshire. 114 for Warwickshire vs. Glamorganshire. 104 for Warwickshire vs. Glamorganshire. 102 for Warwickshire vs. Hampshire. 102 for Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire.

W. W. Keeton (6)—168 for Nottinghamshire vs. Middlesex. 136 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Lancashire. 129 for Nottinghamshire vs. Surrey. 110 for Nottinghamshire vs. Hampshire. 110 for Nottinghamshire vs. Yorkshire. 100 for Nottinghamshire vs. Kent.

C. J. Barnett (6)—154 for Gloucestershire vs. Glamorganshire. 146 for Gloucestershire vs. Kent. 131 for Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire. 128 for Gloucestershire vs. Nottinghamshire. 111 for Gloucestershire vs. Somersetshire. 107 for Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire.

Arthur Hopwood (6)—142 for Lancashire vs. Essex. 140 for Lancashire vs. Leicestershire. 120 for Lancashire vs. Yorkshire. 119 for Lancashire vs. Kent. 112 for Lancashire vs. West Indies. 111 for Lancashire vs. Leicestershire.

J. T. Barling (5)—269 for Surrey vs. Hampshire. 140 for Surrey vs. Sussex. 131 for Surrey vs. Kent. 128 for Surrey vs. Leicestershire. 112 for Surrey vs. Yorkshire.

H. S. Squires (5)—236 for Surrey vs. Lancashire. 178 for Surrey vs. Yorkshire. 150 not out for Surrey vs. Leicestershire. 107 for Surrey vs. Kent. 101 for Surrey vs. Lancashire.

*Nawab of Pataudi (5)—231 not out for Worcestershire vs. Essex. 224 not out for Worcestershire vs. Kent. 222 for Worcestershire vs. Somersetshire. 162 not out for Worcestershire vs. West Indies. 123 not out for Worcestershire vs. Glamorganshire.

Thomas Cook (5)—214 for Sussex vs. Worcestershire. 161 for Sussex vs. Gloucestershire. 143 for Sussex vs. Warwickshire. 115 for Sussex vs. Gloucestershire. 107 not out for Sussex vs. Surrey.

F. E. Woolley (5)—198 for Kent vs. Somersetshire. 161 for Kent vs. Derbyshire. 136 for An England XI vs. West Indies. 121 for Kent vs. Leicestershire. 108 for Kent vs. Middlesex.

*B. H. Valentine (5)—164 for Kent vs. Warwickshire. 127 for Kent vs. Essex. 113 not out for Kent vs. Gloucestershire. 104 for Kent vs. Middlesex. 103 for Kent vs. Sussex.

James Langridge (5)—159 not out for Sussex vs. Yorkshire. 134 not out for Sussex vs. Somersetshire. 126 for Sussex vs. Lancashire. 111 for Sussex vs. Warwickshire. 101 for Sussex vs. Nottinghamshire.

John Langridge (4)—250 not out for Sussex vs. Glamorganshire. 195 for Sussex vs. Middlesex. 172 for Sussex vs. West Indies. 140 for Sussex vs. Glamorganshire.

J. S. Iddon (4)—204 not out for Lancashire vs. Warwickshire. 182 for Lancashire vs. Worcestershire. 132 for Lancashire vs. Kent. 100 not out for Lancashire vs. Glamorganshire.

F. R. Santall (4)—201 not out for Warwickshire vs. Northamptonshire. 142 for Warwickshire vs. Surrey. 131 for Warwickshire vs. Kent. 101 for Warwickshire vs. Lancashire.

H. W. Ashdown (4)—178 for Kent vs. Surrey. 113 for Kent vs. Northamptonshire. 108 for Kent vs. Worcestershire. 106 for Kent vs. Hampshire.

Ernest Tyldesley (4)—159 not out for Lancashire vs. Glamorganshire. 155 for Lancashire vs. Hampshire. 105 for Lancashire vs. Sussex. 104 for Lancashire vs. Gloucestershire.

H. H. Gibbons (4)—155 for Worcestershire vs. Leicestershire. 132 not out for Worcestershire vs. Lancashire. 124 for Worcestershire vs. Kent. 122 for Worcestershire vs. Warwickshire.

William Barber (4)—124 for Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire. 120 not out for Yorkshire vs. Glamorganshire. 109 not out for Yorkshire vs. Nottinghamshire. 101 for Yorkshire vs. Essex.

*J. H. Human (4)—122 for Cambridge University vs. Surrey. 115 for Cambridge University vs. Surrey. 110 for Cambridge University vs. H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI. 101 for Cambridge University vs. Free Foresters.

J. E. Timms (4)—122 for Northamptonshire vs. Somersetshire. 113 for Northamptonshire vs. Leicestershire. 113 for Northamptonshire vs. Warwickshire. 102 not out for Northamptonshire vs. Warwickshire.

*Amateur player.

Squash Racquets Class A Matches Start in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The team matches in squash racquets got under way in their usual half-hearted manner yesterday when the Metropolitan Class A team championship played three of the five schedule matches in the first round.

Harvard Club, champion last year, has now split into two teams, and its first aggregation, though lacking several of its stars, won the match from the second team of Princeton Club, 5 to 0, on the home courts of the winner.

The first team of Princeton Club was not called upon to play, as the Racquet & Tennis Club team, though scheduled, has withdrawn, as it did in 1932.

Montclair Athletic Club, scheduled to visit Yale Club, arranged to play its match later, due to the inability of the home club to get its team together in the brief time since the schedule was announced.

Downtown Athletic Club, a newcomer into the Class A section of the League, scored a 3-to-2 victory over the second team of the Harvard Club on the winners' courts, with Murray Vernon, former handball star, turning in the deciding match by the slightest of margins over B. N. Everett.

The hardest struggle of the day brought University Club a victor over another newcomer, Union League Club, on the courts of the latter, by a score of 4 to 1. Harris B. Fisher Jr. was the only victor for Union League Club, defeating Darwin P. Kingsley, but two of the other matches were won by University Club players by the closest of margins. Howell Van Gerbig, making his first appearance of the season, with little practice, came within one point of defeating Furlong T. Smith, No. 9 in the ranking, and Rushmore Patterson, just out of college, came close to disposing of Frederick B. Alexander Jr., the son of the former lawn tennis star, in another match. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Championship—First Round

Harvard Club (1) 5, Princeton Club (II) 0

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated F. C. Raynolds, 15—5, 15—9, 15—12.

J. E. Beer Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. S. Raynolds, 11—15, 15—8, 15—12, 7—15, 17—15.

G. J. Lenss, Harvard Club, defeated E. F. Beddall, 15—7, 15—6, 15—12.

A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club, defeated D. B. McElroy, 16—15, 15—10, 18—16, 15—12.

B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Daniel O'Day Jr., 15—9, 15—8, 15—6.

Downtown Athletic Club 3, Harvard Club (II) 2

Earl Goldthorp, Downtown, defeated W. C. Peet Jr., 15—7, 9—15, 15—9, 15—12.

I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, defeated R. E. Fink, Downtown, 15—12, 15—13, 11—15, 18—15.

Murray Vernon, Downtown, defeated B. N. Everett, 15—10, 15—8, 12—15, 15—16, 18—15.

W. E. Chisholm, Downtown, defeated L. H. Rouillion, 16—14, 15—16, 15—10, 15—7.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated J. B. MacNeille, 15—5, 13—15, 13—15, 15—5 15—5.

University Club 4, Union League Club 1

F. T. Smith, University, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, 14—17, 15—9, 15—17, 15—12, 15—17.

H. B. Fisher Jr., Union League, defeated Darwin P. Kingsley, 15—7, 15—17, 15—10.

W. D. Banks, University, defeated Davis Keep, 18—15, 15—10, 15—8.

D. J. Nightingale, University, defeated G. V. Coe, 15—9, 15—11, 15—10.

F. B. Alexander Jr., University, defeated Rushmore Patterson, 15—10, 15—10, 12—15, 15—12.

Howley Out at Toronto

TORONTO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Dan Howley, former major league baseball manager, yesterday announced he would not manage the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International Baseball League next year. Howley gave no reason for his decision. It was learned, however, that he declined an opportunity to purchase a share of the club and continue as manager and part owner.

Haskell Indians Elect

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 3 (AP)—Oliver Duffins, Chippewa Indian from Mackinaw City, Mich., last night was elected captain of the 1933 Haskell Indian football team. Duffins, a halfback and four-year man, succeeds Oren Crows.

Smythe Trading Adds Strength To Maple Leafs

Kilrea, Hainsworth Should Bolster Along With 1932-33 Youngsters

TORONTO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Over a two-year stretch the Toronto Maple Leafs have proved that they are about as good as hockey teams come. A good many fans thought last year that they were a better club than the New York Rangers, who won the Stanley cup.

It doesn't look as if much could be done with a club like that but crafty Conn Smythe, pilot of the Leafs, hasn't been nicknamed "Trader" Smythe for nothing. During the off season he engineered two deals which make the Leafs look better than ever.

First and foremost was a trade which brought Hec Kilrea, Ottawa's great left-winger, to Toronto in exchange for Bob Gracie and cash. Kilrea has everything that a forward needs, speed, power, defensive skill and a shot that can find the unguarded corners of the net when a goal is badly needed. He also is a favorite with the fans, who can't see much but his blond head streaking down the rink when he is in the game.

Around Kilrea Coach Dick Irvin has built a new "power" line to back up his famous "kid" trio of Joe Primeau, Charlie Conacher and Harvey "Busher" Jackson. Bill Thoms, who came up from Syracuse late last season and promptly established himself as a first-class center, will occupy the pivot post with the veteran Ace Bailey at right wing.

Smythe's second trade of the fall brought the Leafs George Hainsworth, the easy going goaltender of the Montreal Canadiens, in exchange for lanky Lorne Chabot. The veteran Kitchener puck blocker should have a great season with Toronto's fine defense to protect him.

On the back line the Leafs have Frank "King" Clancy, who isn't big as defensemen go, but who is a firebrand both at attacking and at checking enemy forwards; Happy Day, another veteran, and Reggie Horner and big Alex Levinsky, two of the heaviest body checks in the circuit. In addition Freedy Robertson and Ace Hollett from Syracuse, looked like real major league material in training, but they couldn't break into the Leaf defense.

The Conacher-Primeau-Jackson trio, which has accumulated more points than any front line in the league in the past three years caused a few worries when Conacher stuck to the holdout ranks for a while, but that is all over and the "kids" have been going as well as ever in Toronto's training camp at Kitchener. Two veterans, Andy Blair at center and Hal Cotton at left wing, with young Charlie Sands who came up from Syracuse just in time to become the hero of the Boston-Toronto playoff season, appear to have clinched the third line berths after some stiff competition from Ken Doraty and Buzz Boll.

Seventy-Six Awards Are Made in Cornell Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3—Seventy-six varsity insignia and freshman numerals have been awarded at Cornell University, according to an announcement made yesterday by the athletic council. Captains in baseball and wrestling, a new commodore and managers in various sports were also chosen.

T. A. Pasto '34 of Lockwood, N. Y., was chosen captain of the baseball team, which Max Hurwitz '35 of Parksville, N. Y., intercollegiate champion, was picked to lead the wrestling team.

F. W. Garber Jr. '34 of Glendale, Ohio, was chosen crew representative on the council, the designation which carries with it the traditional title of "Commodore of the Cornell Navy."

The new manager of the varsity crew is H. R. Williams '34 of Dayton, Ohio. The list of varsity awards follow:

Rowing—R. N. Avery '36, H. A. Dreyer '33, Harold Eliasberg '34, W. H. Foote '35, F. W. Garber Jr. '34, A. J. Haire Jr. '33, J. B. Jenkins '34, R. Kitchen '35, L. L. Otto '33, F. J. Schroeder '34, R. R. Thompson '34, J. W. Todd Jr. '35, and D. B. Williams '34.

Baseball—J. A. Bealor '33, B. O. Bradley '34, J. P. Draney Jr. '33, W. D. Dugan '35, J. A. Froelich '35, R. J. Frost '34, L. J. Held '34, C. E. Johnston '34, T. A. Pasto '34, Philip Pross '35, E. J. Smith '33 and R. R. Williams '33.

Rangers Top Canadiens

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 3 (AP)—Staging a scoring bee in the last period, New York Rangers, 1932-33 professional hockey champions, defeated Montreal Canadiens here last night by the score of 3 to 0 before a crowd of over 3000 fans. It was the first occasion on which two National Hockey League teams have met on Kingston ice. Except for spots in the first period and parts of the last period, the game was not a thrilling affair and the best playing of the night was shown by the subs. Stellar work by both goalers, Andy Aitkenhead of the Rangers and Lorne Chabot of the Canadiens, featured the game.

Reiselt Wins and Loses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Otto Reiselt and E. Ralph Greenleaf divided the two blocks they played yesterday in their exhibition three-cushion billiard match, Greenleaf winning in the afternoon 50 to 43; while Reiselt won the evening match 50 to 45. The afternoon match took 59 innings and Greenleaf had a high run of 6 to one of 5 for Reiselt. The evening match took 46 innings, Reiselt having a high run of 8 and Greenleaf one of 7.

Ogden Made General Manager

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3 (AP)—Charles H. Knapp, president of the Baltimore Orioles Club, of the International Baseball League, today announced the resignation of Henry P. Dawson as general manager of the club and made known the appointment of Jack Ogden to the post. Ogden gained fame as a pitcher for the seven-time pennant winning Orioles during the days of Jack Dunn, from 1920 to 1927.

Two-Day Match Drawn

LAHORE, India, Nov. 3 (Canadian Press)—The two-day cricket match between the touring Marylebone C. C. and the Governor's team ended in a draw yesterday after the Indians had stayed a spirited batting display. The scores were, M. C. C., 402 for seven, declared (Mitchell 184, Ramji four for 89); Governor's eleven, 253 for eight. C. K. Naidu had a brilliant innings of 116, including three 6's and eleven 4's, while Langridge took four of the Indian's wickets for 69 runs.

College Football Results

Jamestown 42, Valley City T. 0.
Howard Payne 0, Abilene Christian 0.

Strong Fight Against Metric System Is Due

Two Strong Districts in A. A. U. Are Opposed to Its Retention

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—A strong fight on the use of the metric system in track and field is indicated for the coming annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Pittsburgh in the report today of the legislation committee, which shows two strong district associations opposed to its retention.

The metric system was adopted at the last general meeting in New York on the grounds that with most other countries already using it the United States should follow and therby standardize records. All Olympic events are at metric distances.

The metropolitan and New England associations, two of the most powerful groups in the national body, will move for its repeal at the meeting in Pittsburgh Nov. 19, 20 and 21, according to Maj. P. J. Walsh, legislation committee chairman.

There will be at least one defender of the system, however, in Robert Kiphuth, Yale swimming coach who had charge of the Olympic team. Kiphuth has suggested that the metric system be extended to swimming events as well as track and field. Other champions of the system as a whole will urge that the 1500-meter run be made 100 meters longer to conform more closely to the mile distance.

More than 90 suggested amendments have been turned in to the committee for presentation to the convention. They include suggestions for the division of the country into four sections—east, south, central and far west—and the holding of track and field championships in each section; a change in the boxing rules to provide for five two-minute rounds instead of the three three-minute rounds now the standard for amateur meets; and an increase in the weight of the gloves to eight ounces for the lighter classes and 10 for the heavyweights; and abolition of "managers" for amateur boxers who thereafter would be represented only by their club officials.

Four hundred and fifty delegates representing A. A. U. district associations and allied bodies are expected at the convention.

Women Athletes Can Now Have Marathons

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British women athletes refuse to accept the idea that they must not be taken seriously and what is probably the biggest step ever taken to strengthen their claim to recognition was made at the recent meeting of the English Women's Amateur Athletic Association.

It was unanimously agreed to adopt a proposal by Mrs. Muriel Cornell, the secretary of the E. W. A. A. A., that the rule which provides that no track race should exceed 1000 meters, cross-country runs and road walks to be of no greater distance than three miles, should be deleted from the rules. Thus if they wish women will be able to have Marathon runs.

It was stated that several eminent medical men had sat on a special committee convened by the Association to discuss the question of distance racing for women and that they had agreed that there could be no harmful effects from it provided due attention was paid to pace and training.

"We merely wished to have the rule deleted so that we can have long distance races if we want them," said Mrs. Cornell to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is extremely unlikely, however, that we shall have any race of a greater distance than the customary 800 meters in our championships next year," continued Mrs. Cornell, "for there were no such proposals at the meeting." "In the women's Olympic Games next year it has not yet been decided whether we shall again have the 800-meters event as we did at Prague in 1903, or revert to the 1000 meters which was in the 1926 festival at Gothenburg."

On inquiring how arrangements were progressing for the Olympic Games which will take place at the White City Stadium, here, Aug. 9-11, immediately after the British Empire Games, Mrs. Cornell said, "We are expecting representatives from at least 25 nations. Each country will be allowed to send 12 competitors at our expense and as many more as they wish at their own."

One Mixed Twosome Plays

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (AP)—Virginia Van Wie, women's golf champion, played with the men in the pro-amateur event of the southern California open championship yesterday, and while she did not win, she was in the first division. Her partner, a fair golfer in his own right—Leo Diegel—cheered her on and from time to time contributed some fair shots to the cause, finally making up a bestball of 67—just one blow short of a tie for first. Since a couple of 66s exploded over the course of the Fox Hills Country Club and there were three other 67s, Miss Van Wie and Diegel finished in a tie for third. Theirs was the only mixed twosome in the event.

Eddie Shore Suspended

QUEBEC, Nov. 3 (AP)—Art Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, who are preparing for the campaign here, today announced that Eddie Shore, the Bruins defense star, had been suspended. Ross would not go beyond the bare announcement of the suspension and the statement that his action had been reported to league headquarters. Shore has not been at the training camp and reports were that he had demanded a salary exceeding the maximum allowed by the league.

International Schedule Out

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 3 (AP)—President Charles S. S. King of the International Hockey League today made public a 44-game schedule for the league opening next Thursday, Nov. 9, at London and Detroit. The league is composed of teams in Detroit, Windsor, Cleveland, Syracuse, Buffalo and London, Ont. The two opening games will send Cleveland against London at London and Windsor at Detroit. All six teams swing into action on Saturday, [illegible] with the champion Buffalo Bisons entertaining Syracuse at home, Detroit at Windsor and London at Cleveland. The season closes March 17.

College Cross-Country

Indiana 18, Purdue 46.

NRA Critics Radical, Selfish, 'Leaders' Who Failed, Farley Says

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 3 (AP)—In the Carolinas to deliver last round punches for prohibition repeal, Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, left that issue long enough here today to lash, on behalf of the Administration, "petty criticism from those so-called leaders who have offered no program worthy of the name."

Addressing a repeal rally before departing to Columbia for a similar mission tonight, the Democratic National Chairman said, "We have not expected that everyone would agree, without exception, to all aspects of the great program we were seeking to carry forward. We have not believed that perfection could be obtained overnight, because we were aware of the vast complexities of the problem with which we had to deal.

"We did have the right, and I assert here with all the seriousness and sincerity I can command, that we have the right today, to expect something more than petty criticism from those so-called leaders who have offered no program worthy of the name, those who appeared indifferent to tragedy visible on every side. They may think it is good Americanism for them to talk a lot of stuff and nonsense about ours being a program of State Socialism.

"They seem to forget that their policies of indecision, indirection and timidness were doing more than anything else to encourage Radicalism and soap-box oratory in this country. They fail to realize that complete coöperation with the President's recovery program is lacking today in two quarters only—on the one hand, the extreme reactionaries and intensely selfish interests who fail to recognize their responsibilities to the American public and the American worker, men who seem to think only in terms of profits and property rights and never in terms of human rights or a fairly distributed prosperity. On the other hand we have the extreme Radicals who would tear down the whole economic structure of American business, confiscate property, imprison every man who owned an extra shirt and generally play havoc with the institutions on which our republic was founded and has grown great."

Work Halted on Alaskan Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—After the United States Shipping Board had approved a $375,000 loan to the Northland Transportation Company to build a new $500,000 motorship for the southeastern Alaska trade the Alaska Steamship Company prevailed upon the Secretary of Commerce to hold a rehearing and work already started on the vessel in Seattle yards and shops was summarily halted.

Toronto's Holiday Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The University of Toronto's annual Christmas hockey excursion gives it a game against Princeton University in New York on Jan. 3; against Harvard University in Boston Jan. 6; and Yale University in New Haven Jan. 8. Before starting on the trip across the border Toronto will meet a Yale team in Toronto on Dec. 16. Warren Stevents, the director of athletics, is coaching the hockey team this season. Art Squires will be associated with him as manager.

College Soccer Result

Amherst 1, Mass. State 0.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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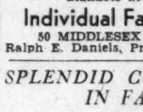
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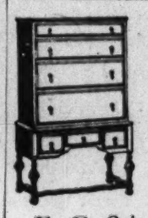
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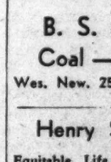
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SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM
(Continued)

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Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
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At Popular Prices
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Daily Features

And a Little Child Shall Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A CHILD of 11, while on her way to school recently, walked into the office of "Blindcraft" here and asked the writer: "Have you a job for my daddy?"

The manager, who stood near by, heard the child's inquiry, and called her to her side and talked with her, showing much concern and interest in her. In the course of the conversation, the manager said: "I should like to know the daddy of such a nice little girl."

There was no time lost. In the afternoon of the same day, the child and her daddy appeared at the office of the manager, who, observing the man's willingness to work, and detecting the great need for food and shelter, found him a job.

In the meantime, the blind employees, hearing of this unusual incident, and being grateful for their opportunity of working at a living wage, immediately created a fund, calling it the "Betty Milk Fund," to enable the child to have plenty of milk, something which she had so long been deprived of.

Father, child, and all others concerned, are certainly blessed by the privilege of sharing in this experience.

Tree Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Which tree is never beautiful?
2. Which from the sea with a hook you can pull?
3. Which is the neatest tree in the land?
4. And which can you carry in your hand?
5. Of what trees are there only two?
6. Which will carry your clothes for you?
7. Which one in every one's mouth must be?
8. And which grows nearest to the sea?
9. Which one on your crops a war will wage?
10. And which has been worn on a pilgrimage?

(The answers appear elsewhere on this page).

Letter Puzzle Names

THE response to the Letter Puzzles has so far exceeded expectations that publication of the ever-increasing list of successful solvers is no longer practicable — the columns of names would crowd out other features.

The puzzles, of course, will be continued.

Hymnal Notes

No. 217

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS composer, Charles H. Morse (1853-1927) of Bradford, Mass., was a thoroughgoing American. He was a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, a piano pupil of Perabo and of Carl Baermann, the German pianist who did so much, so long, for Boston students; and a pupil in composition of Whiting, and Paine, who later directed the music department at Harvard. Morse learned conducting with Carl Zerrahn, another famous German of Boston, who was so long conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society.

Morse began teaching in the Conservatory and went on with his studies at the Boston University, till in 1876, he won the first degree of Bachelor of Music ever given in the United States.

He was long organist at Tremont Temple in Bsoton, and the first director of music at Wellesley, one of the largest American colleges for women. Then he was called to organize the new Northwestern Conservatory at Minneapolis and returned to be organist at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Not satisfied with these various "firsts," he now became the first professor of music at Dartmout' College. He was one of the fir.t Americans to play the works of Guilmant, and to produce the choral works of Gounod. He was editor of the "Plymouth Hymnal," 1893, with Lyman Abbot. In all this, we see an American musician at work, much in demand for scholarship, and also for the faculty of getting things done.

The words are from Whittier's poem, Worship (Note 49), which is headed by the passage defining "pure religion and undefiled," James 1:27.

No. 141

THE Danish words which were sung to this music, a favorite with the Norwegian people, begin, "Always cheerful when you tread ways that God may know." The English words were written to fit the tune, and to meet the need of a "building song."

The composer, Christoph E. F. Weyse, (1774-1842), was born in Altona, Germany, but lived in Copenhagen from the age of ten, and became naturalized as a Dane. He was organist at the Reformert church and at the Church of Our Lady. He wrote light operas, but also much sacred music, a symphony, and piano pieces. He was founder of a musical society in Copenhagen, and his chorale book was published in 1839.

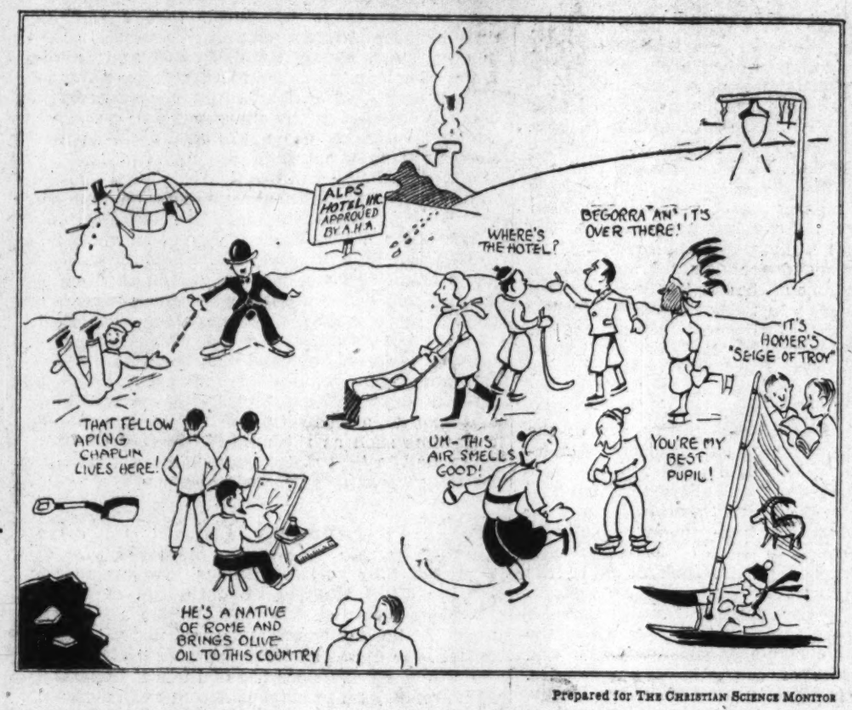
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

JOY is the mainspring in the whole
Of endless Nature's calm rotation.
Joy moves the dazzling wheels that roll
In the great Time-piece of Creation.

—SCHILLER

Letter Puzzle 'I'


ALPS HOTEL, INC. APPROVED BY A.H.A.
WHERE'S THE HOTEL?
BEGORRA 'AN' IT'S OVER THERE!
IT'S HOMER'S SEIGE OF TROY
THAT FELLOW APING CHAPLIN LIVES HERE!
UM-THIS AIR SMELLS GOOD!
YOU'RE MY BEST PUPIL!
HE'S A NATIVE OF ROME AND BRINGS OLIVE OIL TO THIS COUNTRY

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "I." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

Today's Typ-O-Graph

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss May L. Meader, Pawtucket, R. I., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The typewriter continues to invade the precincts which were once set apart for grandmother's cross-stitch samplers.

In Lighter Vein

Not to Push

Salesman: "Yes, sir, of all our cars, this is the one we feel confident and justified in pushing."

Customer: "That's enough! I want one to ride in."

Premature

The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe was giving its noonday parade. A goose was startled at the sight, and began to hiss loudly.

"Stop yo' hissin', goose," said a Negro. "Why yo' hiss so quick? Yo' ain't seen de show yet!"

Curious

Teacher received her pay envelope, and after extracting the money, held it up for the class to see.

"What is this, Freddy Wilson?" she asked, by way of a general knowledge test.

"A pay envelope, Miss," said the boy.

"And what did it contain?" she went on.

"Money," said Freddy. "Your salary."

"Any further questions?"

"Please, teacher," said a little boy who had been studying the envelope in silence, "where do you work?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Answers

"Luggage, mum?"

"No, thank you, my man, I have plenty."

Successful Hint

"Are you still bothered by those relatives of yours who come down from town to eat a big Sunday dinner and never invite you in return?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"No," said the unfortunate victim, "they finally took the hint."

"What did you say to them?" asked Mrs. Smith eagerly.

"Nothing was said," explained the other, "but we served sponge cake every time they came."—*Answers.*

News About Newspapers

(The sixth of a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

Sensationalism in American journalism began with the exploitation of crime by the "penny papers" of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia in the third decade of the last century

The New York Herald under James Gordon Bennett was the first newspaper to publish the stock lists and a daily financial review.

The first speech ever reported in full by the telegraph was sent to the New York Herald.

Henry M. Stanley was sent to Africa to find Livingstone by James Gordon Bennett, journalist, capitalist, and proprietor of the New York Herald.

James Gordon Bennett Sr., was a Scotsman who emigrated to America, taught school, read proof in Boston, became a journalist, and won fame and fortune in New York City.

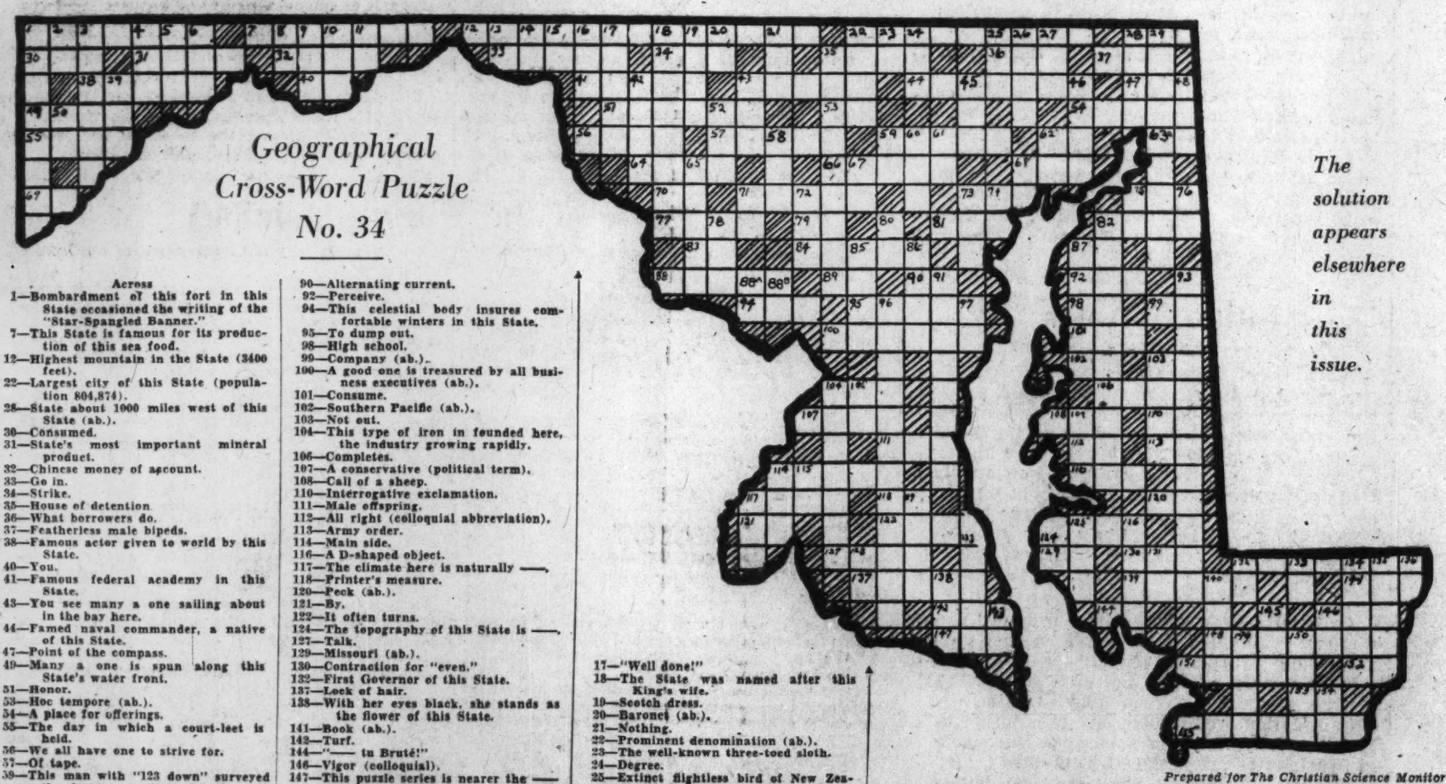
James Parton, in "Famous Americans," states that in 1835 the business and editorial office of the New York Herald was one basement room where Bennett wrote news and editorials on a plank resting on two flour barrels, received advertisements, and cared for all the business of the paper.

Horse races and sporting events were first given prominence by Bennett in the New York Herald.

The first full page illustration in an American newspaper was the New York Herald's front-page pictorial representation of the funeral procession in memory of Andrew Jackson.

The New York Herald opposed the abolitionists, defended the claims of the South, and endangered the cause of the North in the Civil War, until Lincoln sent Thurlow Weed of the Albany Evening Journal to appeal personally to Bennett.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 34



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Bombardment of this fort in this State occasioned the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner."
7—This State is famous for its production of this sea food.
12—Highest mountain in the State (3400 feet).
22—Largest city of this State (population 804,874).
28—State about 1000 miles west of this State (ab.).
30—Consumed.
31—State's most important mineral product.
32—Chinese money of account.
33—Go in.
34—Strike.
35—House of detention.
36—What borrowers do.
37—Featherless male bipeds.
38—Famous actor given to world by this State.
40—You.
41—Famous federal academy in this State.
43—You see many a one sailing about in the bay here.
44—Famed naval commander, a native of this State.
47—Point of the compass.
49—Many a one is spun along this State's water front.
51—Honor.
53—Hoc tempore (ab.).
54—A place for offerings.
55—The day in which a court-leet is held.
56—We all have one to strive for.
57—Of tape.
59—This man with "123 down" surveyed the famous northern boundary in this State.
62—Spanish "yes."
63—Addition to a letter.
64—Obsolete form of "lease."
66—Velocity.
68—Chum.
69—Opposite of "62 across."
70—Thus.
71—Biographer in this State who gave out the Washington cherry tree story.
73—Conjunction.
75—Southern state (ab.).
77—Grandfather of Priam.
79—Note of the scale.
81—Railroad in this State which was first in America to carry passengers.
82—Brother of Abel.
83—Article.
84—A leading industry in this State is the making of —— hats.
87—Exclamation.
88—Another common fish food, favorite of folks in this State (plural).
89—Pronoun.
90—Alternating current.
92—Perceive.
94—This celestial body insures comfortable winters in this State.
95—To dump out.
98—High school.
99—Company (ab.).
100—A good one is treasured by all business executives (ab.).
101—Consume.
102—Southern Pacific (ab.).
103—Not out.
104—This type of iron in founded here, the industry growing rapidly.
106—Completes.
107—A conservative (political term).
108—Call of a sheep.
110—Interrogative exclamation.
111—Male offspring.
112—All right (colloquial abbreviation).
113—Army order.
114—Main side.
116—A D-shaped object.
117—The climate here is naturally ——.
118—Printer's measure.
120—Peck (ab.).
121—By.
122—It often turns.
124—The topography of this State is ——.
127—Talk.
129—Missouri (ab.).
130—Contraction for "even."
132—First Governor of this State.
137—Lock of hair.
138—With her eyes black, she stands as the flower of this State.
141—Book (ab.).
142—Turf.
144—"—— tu Brute!"
146—Vigor (colloquial).
147—This puzzle series is nearer the —— than the beginning.
148—Nickname of this State.
151—A marsh bird with a long bill.
153—Where youngsters should be on Sundays (ab.).
152—Expression of complete contentment.
155—High ranking college for women in this State (rimes with "poucher").

Down

1—Name of this State.
2—A New England state is sometimes abbreviated thus.
3—Israelite.
4—Non-commissioned officer.
5—Decay.
6—Exclamation of contempt.
8—Yukon Territory.
9—Declare.
10—Golf term.
11—The (Spanish).
13—Prefix meaning "again."
14—Half an em.
15—Preposition.
16—Add this number to 18 and you have the rank of this State in population.
17—"Well done!"
18—The State was named after this King's wife.
19—Scotch dress.
20—Baronet (ab.).
21—Nothing.
22—Prominent denomination (ab.).
23—The well-known three-toed sloth.
24—Degree.
25—Extinct flightless bird of New Zealand.
26—Dialectical variant of "ought."
27—Peleg's son (Gen. 11:18).
29—Island on which Claiborne established first settlement in State (1631).
29—Capital of this State.
35—Leader of Jamestown Settlement who charted this region in 1608.
39—Province of Canada (ab.).
42—Small tube.
43—Body of water.
45—Call of the dove.
46—The crack equipment of "81 across" speeds over this.
48—Plural suffix.
50—Diphthong.
52—Indian tribe.
58—Well-known poet, native of this State.
59—From (prefix).
60—Comparative suffix.
61—Roman numerals for 490.
62—A continent (ab.).
65—Relative to the stars.
67—Postscript.
68—Paid (ab.).
71—Writer to the Signet (ab.).
72—Measures of type.
73—Chain store system.
74—Negation.
75—Automobile Association.
76—Article.
78—One (Spanish, feminine).
80—College Degree.
82—This noted bay forms natural harbors for this State.
85—What you may need after finishing this puzzle.
86—Archaic term for a vehicle.
87—Burnt coal (plural).
88a—College degree.
88b—"Your" (Spanish).
91—This is tailored to a great extent in this State.
93—Internationally known surgical university of this State.
96—Day celebrated in State, named for a ship which was burned on Oct. 19, 1775, as an answer to the British tea tax.
97—Position in the line in football.
102—Developed concept.
104—Noted river of this State.
105—"To go" (Spanish).
109—Army Ordnance Department.
114—Not thin.
115—Railroad (ab.).
117—Part of verb "to be."
119—Short memorandum.
123—See "59 across."
124—Field marshal.
125—The land of this State is ——.
126—Experiment.
128—High tension (ab.).
131—Prefix meaning "well."
132—Canadian National.
133—Behold.
134—Equalizes.
135—Large, stout cords.
136—Thallium (ab.).
138—Point of the compass.
140—Later.
143—Doctor of Divinity.
145—Lordship (ab.).
146—Jumbled type.
149—Piece (used in phrase "in —— of").
150—Jacob's first wife.
154—Pronoun.

The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

The Children's Corner

Teddy Bears Three

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF ALL the places we visited at the world fair we loved the Enchanted Isle best, and there we found five live brown bear cubs. They were so much bigger than we are, but they knew we were bears, too. They whoofed softly to us. We saw them quite a number of times.

One day when nobody was looking we climbed over the railing and began to play. They let us ride on their backs, and climb to their shoulders when they stood on their hind legs. Suddenly someone said, "Look at the bears! Aren't they cute!" And then lots and lots of people came over to see us.

Goofy, one of the cubs, was so pleased at so much attention that he stood up, did a cake-walk across the place, then lay down on the floor and made believe he was asleep. Sunny was near him and tickled him behind an ear. Goofy kicked wildly and growled, and the people thought it was a special trick and threw money to him! His master gave him a bottle of milk, too, and he just lay there and drank the bottle dry—and then swallowed the nipple!

Well, when he saw us staring at him in astonishment, he winked and said softly, "That's part of the game. I've swallowed lots of 'em."

The other bears were doing stunts, too. Hippo rolled over and over on the floor, just in the way we roll on the grass in the park. Snappy climbed the fence behind and sat there looking at all the people. Sunny and Fuzzy climbed up and sat on his shoulders. Summertime did a little rolling, too. Tamiami whoofed a little "thank you" for having so much fun and for such good food.

Then Shirley called us and we had to leave. But when she picked us up she let out an exclamation and held us off at arm's length. She said, "You certainly don't smell very sweet after playing with those cubs. You'll have to swim in the lagoon before I take you into Toyland Tavern for lunch. Why, you smell just like a zoo!"

Well, we didn't think she was quite as loving as she might have been, but we do like to smell nice. The lagoon was right there, so we jumped in and had a fine swim. That was one nice thing about the fair. Whenever we wanted to swim to get clean or cool, there was water just where we were, and all we had to do was to dive in.

After that came lunch with ice cream and chocolate sauce and cookies. In Toyland Tavern everything is made just for little boys and girls and Teddy Bears. Mother Goose pictures covered the walls, and the little chairs were made like cats and dogs and elephants and things.

This was the day of our last visit to the fair. It was hard to say good-by because we had had such a wonderful time, but now we have the fun of another railroad trip to look forward to—and then home!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"So We Jumped In and Had a Fine Swim"

SNICKY, SUNNY AND KIM.

Riddle Answers

1. Plane.
2. Bass.
3. Spruce.
4. Palm.
5. Pear.
6. Box.
7. Gum.
8. Beech.
9. Locust.
10. Sandal.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pronunciation of possessives (Mrs. C. B. S.)—The correspondent writes:

Will you please advise, through the Word a Day, regarding the pronunciation of *Jesus', Lazarus'*; also *James, Charles, Moses, Ulysses* in the possessive? There has been a question whether or not to sound an extra *s*, as *Jesuses, Moseses.*

The possessive forms *Jesus', Moses', Lazarus', Ulysses'* are pronounced exactly as if the words were in the nominative case: *Je'-zus, Mo'-zez, Laz'-a-rus, U-lis'-eez.* The names do not take the apostrophe and *s* ('s) in forming the possessive; the rule is based on euphony, there being a need of avoiding a surplus of sibilants.

James and *Charles*, however, take the apostrophe and *s* in forming the possessive, and the additional *s* is sounded.

Blasphemies (Mrs. B. G., who reports hearing this as *blas-fe'-meez*)—The accent is on the first syllable, *blas'-fe-miz* (*a* as in *ask*, *e* as in *create*, *i* short).

Mortal, spiritual (Mrs. B. G.)—The correspondent says that she hears the *-tal* in these (and similar) words sounded as in *talcum*)—The *a* is clipped as in *account*. The syllable should receive no accent or stress; but the vowel should sound more like short *a* than short *u*.

"November 2" (Mrs. B. G., who asks how this date should be read)—Opinions differ, but the publishers of Webster's insist that cardinal numbers should be read as cardinals, and ordinals as ordinals. Thus, "November 2" would be read "November two"; "November 2d" would be read as though spelled out, "November second."

There is no doubt that "November second" sounds better, especially in formal announcements; but, after all, one reads what is set before one, and this point might well be considered in the preparation of announcements.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Selling Ideas

I really get a penny for my thoughts, for I have learned to observe carefully the varied ways parents try to encourage good habits in their children; and such ideas sell readily to various magazines. Query parents, and you find they have problems to meet; query them further, and they will gladly tell you how they have successfully met some of them. M. S.

Making of Smocks

An interest in making attractive clothes for a child left in her charge has resulted in a good business for a young woman who excels in needlework. The making of smocks is her specialty, and so well does she do this particular type of decorative work that her business has grown steadily. Many mothers who sew for their children employ this woman to do the "smocking." Mrs. Ella H.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cafe des Artistes
1 WEST 67TH ST., Near Second Church
UNUSUALLY GOOD FOOD
Luncheon 50c Dinner 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

NEEDHAM, MASS.

The Tea Tavern
NEEDHAM, MASS.
Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
Reserved Thanksgiving Dinners will be served beside our open fires, $2.50. Children 75c.

BEVERLY, MASS.

The Old Standley House
122 STANDLEY ST., OFF ESSEX ST.
Luncheon, 11:30-2.....75c-$1.00
Afternon Tea 50c
Supper .....$1.00-$1.25
OPEN ALL YEAR Tel. Bev. 1804

CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

Amusements

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Mrs. William S. Nelson's
Tuesday Morning Musicales
All Famous Artist Series
JOSE ITURBI
Great Spanish Pianist and Famous Conductor
Tuesday, November 7, at 11 A. M.
DORIS KENYON
Soprano in Costume Recital
Famous Movie Star
Tuesday, December 5, at 10:45 A. M.
Barrere Little Symphony
SOLOIST
WILBUR EVANS
BARYTONE
First Prize Winner Atwater Kent Auditions, Tuesday, January 9, 1934, 11 A.M.
BALLROOM HOTEL SUBURBAN
141 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.
Tickets on sale at Mrs. W. S. Nelson, Hotel Suburban; M. B. Ross, Inc., 621 Central Ave., East Orange, and Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St., Newark. Send mail orders to Mrs. W. S. Nelson, Hotel Suburban.
One Subscription for 3 Concerts, $8 Federal Tax, 80c
Single Tickets, $3; Federal Tax, 30c
Make early reservation for lunch at Hotel Suburban

NEWARK, N. J.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Shubert Theatre Nov. 6-11

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.
Eves. Except $1.00 $1.50, $2.00 $3.00 and Sat. $2.50 $3.50
JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
HARRIET HOCTOR and 100 Others
Matinees Thurs. and Sat. $1 to $2.50
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50th Evgs. 8:30

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The New Swope Plan

HOW much of NRA will survive? That is the question of the hour. Launched primarily as an emergency measure for the reëmployment of men and the revival of business, it has succeeded well enough to encourage the hope that permanent measures can be provided for maintaining employment and stabilizing business. On the other hand, a chorus of opposition—much of it either thoughtless or selfish—is swelling throughout the country. It is on this scene that the new Swope plan enters. It is put forward as industry's concept of how to continue NRA.

It should be understood at once that this is no complete substitute for NRA. The plan is only half a plan—or one-third. It is a plan for employers. It does not attempt to speak for Labor. Nor for the public. It is simply a proposal—somewhat more ambitious than that put forward by Mr. Swope two years ago—for the self-government of industry through trade associations unified in a "National Chamber of Commerce and Industry."

Perhaps Labor will now come forward with some plan of its own for a supergovernment of workers to match this supergovernment of employers. Until it does, and until the position of Government in the whole scheme is more clearly defined, the picture will not be complete. So far as it goes the Swope plan is a statesmanlike effort to provide the coöperation among employers which seems essential unless we are to return to the anarchy of price-cutting, sweatshop undermining, and periodic overproduction which helped to produce the depression.

And it is to be welcomed in so far as it tends to make coöperation voluntary. Instead of governmental dictation, it would provide self-government by a majority of each industry. In appearance at least there would be less compulsion, probably less interference, though Government would still stand as an umpire with veto powers.

But any substitute for NRA must go much further than that. It must answer two questions in particular: 1. What control is to be exerted over individual producers or companies which refuse to join a trade association? 2. Where does Labor come in?

Under NRA the Government has been able to throw blanket codes over many employers who had hitherto acknowledged no obligations of fair competition and belonged to no trade associations. And it has been able to see that employers entered into fair relations with their employees as well as their competitors. Presumably the Swope plan anticipates some continuance of such service through the inclusion of federal officials in the governing body for each trade. But it contains no definite assurance. It assumes that "almost every manufacturer or merchant" belongs to some trade organization. And its single reference to labor is the statement that "the employer and employee will work together to understand the fundamentals of their joint problems and find solutions which will bring greater satisfaction to both."

Continued suspension of the anti-trust laws is apparently contemplated. But is there equal willingness to continue that matching provision of NRA—"collective bargaining"? That is likely to be the nub of the whole endeavor to preserve the best portions of the recovery program in a reconstruction program.

Thoughtful and disinterested observers have recognized that the coöperation envisaged by President Roosevelt—not only for social reform but even for business revival—could be obtained only in the degree that the thinking of employers, employees and the public was ready for it. Some pushing can be done by Government in the emergency—indeed that pushing has already brought us to a place where a drop back to child labor and sweatshops seems unlikely. But any permanent system of economic planning must fit the customs, traditions and ideals of the people.

Manifestly NRA does not exactly match the pattern of American thought today. In many quarters neither its economics nor its idealism is understood. In many neither is accepted. In others there is well-grounded objection to certain Blue Eagle methods.

But behind NRA are several sound concepts. A fundamental one is the refusal longer to regard economic ills as due to natural law. When it is recognized that maladjustment of supply and demand are not ordained in heaven efforts to adjust them gain fresh assurance. When it is understood that dishonesty and greed are unnatural obstacles to man's enjoyment of God-given abundance, men set out with new hope to build better business on a foundation of honest competition and fair wages. These purposes are sound in morals and in economics. And sooner or later, as they are more widely appreciated, they will be realized, either in NRA or some similar agency.

Where does the Swope plan fit in this pattern? It is designed to insure honest competition. It needs to be supplemented by measures which will give equal attention to fair wages. The Swope plan seeks to adjust supply to demand. That is, it would limit production to consumption. In that it rejects abundance. Such limitations may be necessary for a time. Industry has long practiced them for its own advantage; it must begin now to employ them for social purposes. And gradually it should adopt the sounder plan of adjusting demand to unlimited supply by financing increased and steady consumption with wages just as it finances increasing production with dividends.

We may be sure that those parts of NRA and of the Swope plan which survive will be ultimately those which seek to base good business on a practical Christianity.

A Tale of Two Countries

FROM Prague to Angora is many a league, not only as counted on the airman's map but also in terms of tradition, culture and polity, yet these two capitals have at least this much in common: they celebrate their respective national anniversaries within the same week. The last few days have seen ceremonies in Prague honoring the fifteenth year of the Czechoslovak Republic, and in Angora marking the completion of ten years of the Republic of Turkey.

To read of the two observances together is interesting first for the contrasts it suggests. In Czechoslovakia one has a segment of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire which on obtaining independence flew so far from its original attachment that it became almost a satellite of France. In Turkey one sees a former member of the central powers which held out against the allies and drove a Greek army from its borders years after the conference of Versailles.

The one is happy merely in enjoying a racial entity long submerged under the rule of the Hapsburgs; the other is consciously and energetically setting about to mold a whole new set of racial customs and characteristics. The one, Czechoslovakia, is the liberal type of parliamentary Republic, with the multiplicity of parties that seems to entail on the Continent; the other, Turkey, is a Republic under the tutelage of a dictator with a one-party system only a little less absolute than that of Russia.

Some of the contrasts are personified in the two men who stand as the founders and national heroes of the respective countries. Czechs hold in affectionate esteem the kindly, contemplative, simple-mannered President Thomas G. Masaryk, erstwhile professor of government, scholar of Slavic literature and propagandist of Czech independence in Britain and America. Turks pay homage to the Ghazi (or Conqueror), Mustapha Kemal, military genius of poised saber and piercing eye, who turned a mutiny into a Nationalist Army, deposed the Sultan and launched a drastic westernization of his country in dress, language, government and habits.

But the comparison is not all contrast. Both countries have an air of awakened economic initiative. Both attach high importance to education of the people. And each is feeling its way forward on the question of how a small or medium-sized nation can live with comfort and security in the modern world.

In this respect each is endeavoring to cultivate a greater neighborliness with the nations about it. Turkey has effected a rapprochement with Greece, and together they are endeavoring to cement a Balkan Confederation with Bulgaria, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Albania. Czechoslovakia for some time has been a leading member of the Little Entente, which includes Roumania and Yugoslavia, and Dr. Eduard Beneš is working to expand this into a central European and Balkan bloc pledged to peace and coöperation. These two overlapping nuclei ought to grow into each other, not against each other. Then it would not be so far, after all, from Angora to Prague.

Ambitious Wings

AVIATION, seeking new worlds to conquer, has decided upon the nonstop girdling of the globe. From Capt. Bennett Griffin, attending an air show at Greensboro, N. C., comes the announcement that army and navy officials are coöperating with him in the construction of an airplane in which, flying alone, he will attempt to complete the encircling span within three and one-half days. Art Goebel, winner of a $25,000 prize for his San Francisco-Hawaii flight in 1927, reveals in Denver his plans for a similar try for new laurels.

Thus it is within the realm of possibility that the world may witness a race between the two pilots, with another possibility of added starters; not in a contest involving simultaneous take-offs from a designated point, but a race to see which shall be first to get into the air. Mr. Goebel frankly classifies his attempt as an adventure, and even the most enthusiastic supporters of aviation will admit that such a flight, even if successful, cannot be regarded as a substantial contribution toward real progress in the field of aerial navigation.

It is obvious that the aspirants must refuel in the air, a process proved entirely practical. Wiley Post also proved that it is possible for the lone flier, with a robot "handling the stick," to snatch brief rest. So these proposals must be looked upon as adventure, but not, as Mr. Goebel would imply, "the only big adventure left in the aviation field." There will still remain the at present unattempted feat of circumnavigating the earth at its greatest circumference. And what pilot has as yet thought to follow the equator back to his point of starting? Or has considered a nonstop flight that shall involve passing over the two poles? And there is always the possibility, when the necessary speed has been built into airplanes, of accompanying the sun on one of its daily rounds!

Quilts vs. Bridge

REVIVAL of the fashioning of handmade bedquilts has spread throughout the United States during the last few months. Whether or not this was stimulated by a Century of Progress Quilt Contest, the fact remains that today in city, village and countryside numerous bridge tables are giving way to quilting frames and score cards to sewing kits. If as yet the "quiltin' bee" in its pristine atmosphere has not returned, still there is much of the sociability and competition in evidence wherever women are plying the needle and shaping bits of gingham, calico and batiste.

In the contest at Chicago, 25,000 women from all parts of the United States submitted quilts of practically every conceivable design. It is a conservative estimate that 5,625,000 hours, or 642 years, were spent in the preparation of these entrants to the contest. One quilt contained nine pieces to the square inch, 65,700 pieces in all. Prizes totaling $7500 were awarded, the first prize of $1000 going to Margaret Rogers Caden of Lexington, Ky. At the close of the Century of Progress exposition this first prize coverlet is to be sent to the White House as a gift to Mrs. Roosevelt.

The prospect of cash prizes and the display of the quilts for admiring thousands to gaze upon during the six months of the fair may have lent impetus to a movement that for some time has been growing, not only in America but in other parts of the world. In Scotland and Wales the looms and spinning wheels, never entirely quiet, are coming into their own and being presided over by modern Priscillas. In England, formulas for dyes, handed down from generation to generation, are again utilized, and clay modeling and wood carving keep feminine hands busy, although not in such numbers as is the case in the realm of the needle.

Is it just a fad, an outward sign of an inward restlessness, just another indication of seeking a change? There is little reason to think so. The very deliberateness with which women employ their needles, the thoughtful selection of color and design, the enthusiasm shown in original creation, indicate that there is something more than whim in this revival. It manifests an appreciation for handmade necessities and luxuries, a recognition of the pleasure that a pastime such as this affords. Best of all, it gives play to that distaff side of living that is innately warm, colorful and tender.

Language, Ltd.

SHORTNESS of vocabulary distinguishes the latest addition to journalism in New York City. Let other newspapers use any word in the dictionary and some not yet admitted, the American News contents itself with 900 words. By judicious use of them it imparts to its readers an intelligent account of current affairs. The reader, for that matter, may be master of even a smaller vocabulary, but he is on his way to multiplying his subjects, and his 900-word newspaper is both an incentive and a help.

One might call the American News a translation of English in general into English in particular for a public whose working knowledge of the language is slight but ambitious. Published by the Language Research Committee, New York University, it has been adopted by the New York Board of Education for use in the schools where children of alien races are learning English. Many such pupils are in American schools.

An article in the first issue of the paper dates the inception of the idea as 1925, in Seattle, Washington, where Miss Elaine Swenson, now head of the N. Y. U. Language Research Committee, was teaching in an evening school. For those in her classes who wanted to read newspapers, but were unable, she began rewriting stories from the newspapers in words that members of her classes could understand. The experiment proved practicable, and with the help of other language teachers a written newspaper was produced at intervals. Now, by long jump, the printed newspaper for beginners in English comes off the press on the other side of the United States. Between these points is a wide field for similar journalism.

The American News, in the opinion of the educational authorities immediately concerned, fills a real need, both as an aid in the instruction of English and as a means of quickening the Americanization of the instructed. This is especially true of the struggling and ambitious adult. The American News is, so to speak, his own newspaper, not printed in a foreign language but in that of his adopted, though not yet so very well understood country.

It no doubt will lack one characteristic of many American newspapers. With an editorial board headed by Miss Swenson and including a Carnegie language research specialist, a specialist in adult education, a director of extension education, a director of Americanization, and a state supervisor of adult education, it seems safe to believe that the American News will have no comic strip.

Editorial Notes

Old ways are best, say the Chinese authorities, who have issued a mandate to forbid further use of lead pencils and steel pens by Chinese students. Pencils and pens, they have decided, are spoiling the beauty of Chinese caligraphy, which must hereafter be done with Chinese writing brush. As only about 10 per cent of the students have remained true to the writing brush, it seems likely that Chinese caligraphy will be worse spoiled than ever while the others are getting used to it.

An item in a book sale lists a copy of "The Contrast," said to be the first American play successfully presented in America, autographed by its first owner, who was none other than George Washington. The play, written by Royall Taylor, was printed by subscription in 1790, and on the list of subscribers the name of Washington, like Abou Ben Adhem's, "led all the rest." Under the Shakespearean definition of the world as a stage, he too had been a great player.

The thirteen-month calendar which the National Recovery Administration's economic research division has recommended to business concerns also provides the new leaf which the NRA has made it possible for them to turn over.

A Monrovia (Calif.) man and his wife report spending a most enjoyable summer in making intimate friends of the members of a family of humming birds. Just another of the little things that make life worth while.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Rising Tide of Doubt—When an "Ad" Is Not an "Ad"

EIGHT months after President Roosevelt's inauguration, and two months before Congress will return to Washington to take command—so far as it has power—of the situation we find the New Deal and NRA causing nation-wide speculation and doubt. In New York this week, I talked with professional men, politicians and men of affairs. One or two were just back from Washington where they had talked with the President. Most of them had been his political supporters, and all were profoundly hopeful that the bright promise with which NRA made its bow to the business world might be fulfilled. But without exception each was doubtful, and none would concede to the President's recovery program at the present moment any position higher than that of another "noble experiment."

The President can hardly be ignorant of this state of public feeling. Nor can he be without knowledge of the fact that some of his most trusted advisers are themselves profoundly skeptical of the merits of the New Deal. Not that they either oppose it openly, or sabotage it in private. Among men very much on the inside in Washington there is a general feeling of admiration for the teamwork and unflinching loyalty of the members of the Little Cabinet. But their queryings do leak out when they talk with personal friends. In times of this sort there is no room for mental reservations on the part of a statesman. As Senator "Jo" Blackburn explosively remarked at the beginning of the Spanish-American War: "He what dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned!"

NRA is in a position not wholly unlike that of the League of Nations. Everybody applauds its purpose in general. When it comes to applying its rules in specific instances there is heard an undercurrent of criticism. But when actual enforcement is undertaken the hostile clamor is deafening. Some friends of the League defend it with the proposition that the only alternative to the maintenance of such an authority is international anarchy, chaos and war. Too many supporters of NRA are insisting that to it there is no alternative save social and industrial chaos with resultant Communism or Fascism. Both attitudes are extreme, but the situation which has led men to accept them merits study.

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In the pages of the New York Times, readers may discover an entirely new treatment of the vexed question of advertising liquors in a paper of general circulation. The law, of which under normal conditions the Times is a stout supporter, prescribes that the post office shall not carry into dry states advertisements of alcoholic or intoxicating drinks. The Times in printing a full page "ad" of an assortment of such beverages ranging from claret to gin, appends the following defensive note:

> ***This shall not be considered to be an advertisement or solicitation of orders in any state, territory or district wherein it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors.***

Nothing could be simpler. But if an "ad" can be declared no "ad" in states where its publication would be unlawful, why not declare the drinks alcoholic only where booze is legal? Such action would be quite as logical. The Times is an influential paper of nation-wide circulation. Sometimes its editorial opinions, nicely adjusted to the needs of New York, may irk readers in Kansas or Montana. Why should not Editor Rollo Ogden close one of his appeals for sound money with the prudent statement:

"This argument does not apply in states whose people hold a contrary view. It is only an editorial where readers agree with it."

The Hand Over the Sea

By RAOUL MARTINI

WE NOSED into a heavy sea immediately we had cleared Ambrose Light. The stabilizer failed to stabilize. The teacher from Chicago became pensive. The professor from Wellesley went below. The fellowship girl from Radcliffe said she hoped it would be like this all the way across.

After all it was only the tail of the storm that had caught us. The next day the stabilizer was working effectively and the normally interesting passengers had clicked into their normal state. There was a young doctor returning to his missionary field in Abyssinia. His station is ten days distant by mule transportation from the nearest railway center. And he was wearing a Phi Beta Kappa key! Some of our wise men in the States are saying that the missionary enterprise was a characteristic movement of the last century, that it was one feature of the years of our pioneer push. The pioneer epoch is over, *ergo* the missionary drive is ended. Don't you believe it. Pearl Buck doesn't despair of missions. She is simply calling for better equipped missioners, wider visioned missioners. I am quite convinced that our most intelligent missionary-minded young people are wise in their day and generation. Sail on, strong hearts!

* * *

Gibraltar in the moonlight. Same old rock. Same old gateway to the Great Sea. Same old tried and true gatekeeper—Britain! Then Palma—Americans, so the report goes, have recently discovered it. Ideal climate. Ideal rates for shrunken incomes. Old World surroundings and New World cooking. A dozen of our fellow Americans left us, thirty-odd came aboard. The testimony of the latter as to this island paradise was conflicting. I gained the impression that here as elsewhere one gets what he pays for, no more no less. It is a beautiful harbor and riding quietly at anchor were between eighty and a hundred vessels of the English Mediterranean fleet—Britain!

Conditions on the dock at Naples gave me an agreeable shock. I well remember docking at Naples in years preceding and following the World War. Chaos reigned. Beggars, pickpockets, self-appointed guides bewildered and exhausted the disembarking passengers. But Naples has become respectable, orderly. The dock was clean enough to have breakfast on. Only persons having legitimate business with the ship were allowed within the docking area. And that day Premier MacDonald had flown to Rome to be in conference with Mussolini as to how best to conserve the peace of Europe. Again—Britain!

* * *

King Fuad's yacht was lying at anchor in the harbor of Alexandria, his magnificent summer palace a sightly object on the shore line. In Cairo, a new building for the faculty of theology of the University of Al Azhar has classrooms equipped with desks and seats and blackboards, following western models. Contrast this with the old sheikhs in the old mosques sitting cross-legged on stools while pupils squatted round them on the floor. And present-day teachings are equally in keeping with modern ideas and institutions. Womanhood has achieved all but complete emancipation. Egypt is making enormous progress in all lines of modern civilization. How comes it? The answer is—Britain!

The transformation of Palestine since 1920 is the most amazing thing I have beheld in my travels. The Jews are outdoing themselves and everybody else by their industrial, agricultural, educational and home-building achievements. There is, however, another very serious side to the question—the fanatical hostility of the Arab to the Jew and his vow never to coöperate with him. Of course British soldiers are here and they wheel into action very quickly, very vigorously, if something starts. But British tolerance and counsel and spirit of fair play are likewise here. This year, for the first time, there are small beginnings of Arab-Jewish "Get-togethers."

I saw and heard General Allenby, "Conqueror of Palestine," at the dedication of Jerusalem's new Y. M. C. A. building. Tall, broad shoulders, plainly dressed (no top-hat, no monocle, no spats!), a soldier and a man. One could readily understand how such a personality would quickly win and hold the devotion of those under him. And I listened to this soldier:

> We have to live together. . . . The New World cannot rest on mutual distrust and jealousy. . . . Today a feeling is widening and growing into conviction that war is not a satisfactory method of settling disputes. . . . War will be less and less popular; its pomp and glory are already tarnished and fading.

This from a veteran general of war! It was the heart of Britain speaking, speaking particularly to the peoples around the shores of the Mediterranean. Britain—frank and fair and firm.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

For Good Music

MUSIC lovers of Salt Lake will welcome the effort of the Civic Music Association to provide a distinctive program of artists for the 1933-34 season. The movement is one that is born of a high standard of music appreciation and is designed to bring artists of outstanding ability to Salt Lake.

The association has removed one of the hazards which stalked its efforts for a number of years, the annual deficit. In its earlier experiences, the association contracted for artists and hoped that the public would give sufficient support to meet the expenses.

It was not always successful and sometimes the interested members were called upon to finance a deficit. Under the new order of things, there is no deficit. Memberships for the season's concerts are contracted in advance, and the program is confined to what the revenue justifies. The uncertainty of the box office has been eliminated.

So it is that the association has been enabled to carry on with programs of merit for Salt Lake music lovers. While the plan, perhaps, entails some difficulties for those who have been in the habit of purchasing tickets just before the attraction, it has assured the association a tenure of life which was periodically threatened by the uncertainties of the box office.—*Salt Lake* (Utah) *Tribune.*

Deadening Effects of Materialism

MATERIALISM, declared Bishop Frank W. Creighton in a recent sermon, has put to sleep millions of Americans. Therefore, "our national character at the present time has become a byword and a hissing." As long as our son or daughter is not kidnaped or driven to suicide, he said, or as long as we keep our money, as long as corrupt politics, gangsters, racketeers, and other nuisances let us alone, and as long as the laws do not interfere with our precious "personal liberties," we have nothing to say and no concern about the trend of the times. . . .

There is all too much truth in this stern indictment. Even the efforts of the Government to rehabilitate affairs are directed solely to the one end—the restoration of economic equilibrium and the return of what men are pleased to call prosperity. . . .

No doubt these things are desirable. But after all no economic system can endure or afford the people of the nation real satisfaction unless they themselves are free. To be free does not mean only to have self-government. It means to be morally and spiritually enlightened, to be capable of appreciating life's true values, to realize and appropriate the satisfactions of the higher life to which material things merely contribute and are always subordinate.

That men should be honest, just, honorable, truthful, humane, charitable, clean, God-fearing, reverential, loyal, self-sacrificing, devoted to ideal ends is infinitely more important than that they should be "successful," in the ordinary use of that word.

That a nation should be all that a man should be, as high-minded, as faithful to its obligations, as rigid in its probity, as ready to be helpful, as much concerned about social and moral progress goes without saying. . . . It, too, must make a character. . . .

Materialism is a false philosophy. Both science and religion know it. If there is one thing that is infallibly true it is that man lives in a moral universe. Every law of nature, like every law of man's spirit, is divine. God is at the root of everything, supports, informs, and guides all things. . . .

Materialism is "the philosophy of dirt" literally. It has no standing, for it is rejected by every particle of the universal frame of nature. Yet men are living by it and sinking in its mire. The nation has been going down into the pit which materialistic philosophy has dug for cultures and civilizations of other ages whose broken monuments are dug up to testify to the fate of those that forgot God.—*Lexington* (Ky.) *Leader.*

Fitting Punishment

SOMEONE at the National Safety Congress offered an idea for making the punishment fit the crime in the case of speeding with no serious consequences. He would have officers instructed, as he put it, "to let a speeder cool his heels by the roadside for an hour or so." Cool his motor perhaps would be more precise.

Such refinements of law enforcement may be impracticable, hazily glimpsed visions of perfection which hold men to their ideals and keep justice projected in the right direction; but it would be worth a tryout and much more effectual than a speed trap if the cooling period were timed to the excess speed, so that the driver would lose the difference in time between his speed and the legal speed to his destination or the next town.—*Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal.*